LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER. PUBLISHED BY

W. N. HALDEMAN.

ADVERTISING.

Stop the Agitation! We are glad to know that a feeling which is

almost universal now pervades this community that it is high time the baleful agitation which has been prevailing here for so many months should be effectually and completely stopped. Not only has enough injury been done to the city, but the people have become thoroughly sickened and disgusted with this eternal and bitter discussion. Months ago we urged our contemporaries over and over again to cease the strife, but the Journal then had an object in view which could not be subserved by complying with the request. Agitation was what it wanted and what it was determined to have. If it could keep up the excitement it would put money in its purse. In fact the matter became business operation, and although agitation was sastrous to the city, that was a minor conration so it made money. In an editorial article in the Courser, on the 12th of September last, we plead in behalf of Louisville that the with such fiendish vindictiveness, and which other papers were necessarily compelled to reply to, to some extent, should cease, and concluded

that article as follows:

"Surely the people of Louisville have long since become sated and nauseated with those everlasting bickerings, and if we do not greatly mistake their feelings they would vastly prefer that they should be discontinued at once. Our contemporaries could certainly empley their time and talents to a much better purpose. Let them, then, follow our example, and by putting their shoulders to the wheel, aid us in our efforts to relieve Louisville from the diagrace, which now, surreproach her and to place is us in our emerts to reneve Louisvine from the isgrace which now surrounds her, and to place er once more on the road to honor and prosperity o which she is entitled by her position and reources. We have a great work before us. Let all, aen, strive to show how well they can acquit hemselves of the honorable task."

How much better would it have been for the aterests of the city if that advice had been heed d. But it is not yet too late to act upon it Let the agitation be stopped now! All Louis ville vants is to be left alone. She has an abundance of recuperative energies, and ample resources within herself to come out right side up if she only has half a chance. Her location, her unrecedentedly healthiness, and the rich country tributary to her, will enable her to contend successfully against even greater embarrassments that have been surrounding her. Only let her alone and all will yet be well. For our part we do not intend to cumber our columns with any such disagreeable matters as our contemporaries seem to delight in bringing forth. We will continue our efforts to resuscitate the glorious old Whig party, will continue to expose the corrup tion and enormities of Know-Nothingism, and all the miscellaneous, political, commercial and literary news of the day, and, as heretofore, get up such a paper as will make it a positive nessity in every counting room, store, work-shop and well regulated family in the city, and compel even its bitterest enemies to seek after and read

Chancellor Pirtle.

purest, most straight-forward, consistent and reliable gentlemen in all the cirble of our acquaintance. We have never, for a moment, supposed him capable of any course savoring of duplicity and double dealing; nor are we now disposed to change the favorable estimate in which we have retefore held his character.

There are, however, certain statements con ained in a letter addressed to Chancellor Pirtle lemand an explanation, and if not true require a

We have considered Judge Pirtle as occupying an independent position, standing aloof from all political alliances, and that his known ability sterling integrity and high character, had caused the conservative men of all parties to look to him as a man eminently qualified to fill the office of Chancellor, and that all being satisfied with him no nomination would be made, but he would be elected by common consent.

The author of the letter alluded to charge that Judge Pirtle has addressed a secret letter to the American party, fully endorsing its doctrines, pledging himself to support its nominations, and also agreeing to join "the order" so

we are free to confess it will very materially lower the chancellor in our regard. If Judge Pirtle has so far forgotten his own self respect, and his high social and official position, as to carry on se cret negotiations with the Know-Nothing party, and make covert propositions to them, and write etters endorsing their doctrines to be read in heir midnight councils, in order to secure a nom-

the Chancellor. Still, as the charges are made, the public mind is sensitive on the subject and worthy of a passing notice. But when a lette is spoken of as the basis of those charges, it gives to them a significance, and a semblance of reality, which challenges investigation. If a let- Long dated paper is that falling due after the ter has been written, as charged, then let it be 1st of March, 1857. Paper maturing this side published-it will speak for itself. If Judge Pirtle wished to join the Know-Nothing order, that | The banks have strong competition in long dishe may secure a nomination by that party, then let him do so; but in the name of all candor and frankness let his friends not attempt to cheat | can be passed at lower rates, through the hands outsiders" by impressing them with the belief that he has no affiliation with that party.

Let us have an open field and a fair fight. We

descend to the same depth of baseness as the Louisville Journal. Some days ago it coined some villainous falsehoods in regard to the Whig Convention and the publication of its proceed We corrected it by distinctly explaining the manner in which the proceedings were given meeting took in having them published. Instead of pursuing such a course as an honorable ma would be prompted to, the editor of the Jour nat now re-asserts its falsehoods and endeavor to fortify itself behind an ar'icle in the Mays ville Eagle, an article too, which was based or the same false statement which first ppeared in the Journal, and which the Eagle doubtless thought was true. Could mendacious effrontery o further?

ace in all the Western country that now offers made here which, if judiciously managed making wild speculations in Chicago proper which in many cases we feel assured wil ruinous, had better turn their attention rward. The crash there is bound to come

The present Chief Magistrate of the Old Doinion has a fatal facility in the epistolary line

He descants at unending length, with equal fluency, upon taxing the oysters that grow luscious in the waters of his own Accomac, and saving the Union the heritage won for us (alluding to him) by Virginia eloquence and chivalry. There is no subject too grand or too trivial for the exercise of his pen. All things afford him matter for letter-writing. All men are the recipients of his communications. He dispatches his epistles every point of the compass, and is brave, aughty, tender or impertinent, according to the mood of mind he may be in; but never other than rhetorical and fanciful and flowery and a grease spot of Know-Nothingism will be left, flighty. There is rhapsody even in his madness. There is pectry in his political speculations. There is freshness and originality and piquancy in all that drops from his pen, and these are merits that are not found everywhere in this

theme of the Presidential candidacy. He says that he has had no part in presenting his own name in connection with the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, but that he will not withhold it if it can be made to serve the cause of the country and the Democracy. The country will breathe easier after that announcement

Gov. Wise then goes on to say that he attendfriend of Mr. Buchanan, and that he would have so declared now, had he not expressly understood that he would not be a candidate. By that, Buchanan, but that he is not committed to him or to any man. Virginia, he says, offers no candate, and will not likely vote for any son of her own, unless her sister States shall call upon her | will not longer detain the reader from the article to present her preference to the convention. If of the Sentinel: she presents no son of her own, it is Governor Wise's belief that on the first ballot she will vote for Mr Buchanan. He also says that Virginia will go heartily for Mr. Pierce, or Mr. Douglas, r any sound man of the North.

But no matter who is nominated, Gov. Wise ledges that the "Old Guard" of Virginia will ead "with the tramp of the serried host" regularly in the line against the foe, and do or die in any part of the field of conflict where duty and order may command.

Another Rebuke of the Frankfort Clique.

It is an encouraging sign to see Know-Nothng papers giving some evidence that their editors have some independence remaining. Such evidences we confess are but seldom seen, and that probably makes them more noticeable and

We have already copied from the Covington Tournal, in which the editor boldly repudiated the distation of the odious clique at Frankfort, which had the audacity to command the members which had the audacity to command the members of the order throughout the State to hold conventions and nominate candidates for judges. Another paper—the Elizabethtown Intelligencer—refuses to aid in prostituting judicial station to the vilest party purposes, and the editor does not mince his words in expressing his detestation of the action of the Frankfort clique. He says he does not wish it understood that he favors the nomination of even the lowest grades of judicial offices, and that he condemns and reproducing the results of the condemns and reproducing the condemns and concerted unity, meeting. But we see them standing working together with determined and concerted unity, meeting and concerted unity reproducing and concerted unity reproducing and concerted unity reproducing and con bates the whole system as wrong and indefensible and then adds the following, which we commend to the Know-Nothings throughout the

But we cannot refrain from expressing our deci-ded opposition to the action of this Executive Com-mittee. We denounce it as a high-handed and bold usurpation, and enter our solemn protest against egarding it as an imperative and final decision, to ommittee, or that its action must be subjected to seir revision, and conformable to their instructions? their revision, and conformable to their instructions Where is the "power of attorney" for this assumed authority! From whence and from whom was i derived? We deny that there is anything in the Constitution of the party, or in its history, which gives countenance to the presumption that this autocratic decree of an arrogant and assuming clique, is to be regarded as final and conclusive and we hope and trust, the district convention will

etermine for itself the course of action it will pur-ne, without the dictation of a central or executive committee, and it is infinitely better qualified to de

ong since haved riven them away in discust. Their would excite only derision and scorn, if it were no ts, to be wielded against the su

In Cincinnati, during the past week, there has been some degree of stringency in the money market, and the offerings at the discount houses mand, while paper was more plenty in the streets. The rates of discount on the latter were firm r. ranging from 15 to 20 per cent, but bankers' rates emained at 10a12 per cent. This change in the change also had some effect, it having led to the

The Philadelphia and Baltimore money markets are rather easier than that of New York, the latter, call loans range from 6 to 7 per cent

In New Orleans, on Thursday, the 17th inst., egotiations of A 1 long dated paper, to the amount of \$100,000, were effected at 6 per cent. of January next can be placed at lower rates. counts, as some of them require what their charters grant them, 9 per cent; and as good paper of brokers, those that work the cheapest have the

Dr. Field-The Millenium.

Dr. N. Field, a very prominent citizen of Jeffersonville, chiefly famous for his intense antislavery sentiments, has been recently promulga ting his sentiments with reference to the "good time coming." He is of the opinion that the llenium may be daily expected. But he thinks this will not obviate the necessity for canals, of this age of wickedness. He does not think the millenium involves the destruction of the world, but that things will go ahead during that happy period pretty much as they do now; that there will really be more need for canals and railroads and steamboats then than now, since, all the world being at peace, the intercourse b tween different peoples will be greater. Dr. Field thinks that Jerusalem will be the capital of the world and the seat of our Redeemer's temporal kingdom, and that a grand system of railoads, centering at Jerusalem, will be found ne-

FKennedy's great Medical Discovery, which as been so much talked of and which is no oubt one of the best medicines ever discovered for all humorous, sick-headache and dyspepsia, also as a spring medicine, is for sale by Rayaond & Patten, on Fourth street.

David Cain has been arrested and held to ail in Ashland for passing counterfeit money or a widow lady. He belongs to one of the first amilies of Virginia.

SALE OF FINE MULES .- On Monday last, WM DUKE, Esq., at Danville Boyle county, sold to Mr. R. T. Coffey, of Adair, 53 head of two year old mules, at \$170 per head.

Good Advice. We take much pleasure in transferring to our columns the following excellent and timely artiele from the Indianapolis Sentinel, the able and nfluential organ of the national, conservative and indomitable Democracy of Indiana. We call its advice good, because we believe no good can be accomplished by the continuance of the unfortunate agitation and discussion we have so repeatedly been called upon to deprecate. Time and patience are only necessary to set all things to rights here. Louisville is yet bound to be placed rectus in curia before the country, but the time cannot be hastened by angry discussion. After the election in November, when scarcely the people will be in a condition to calmly consider the condition of affairs, and will not then fail to take prompt and effective measures to vin-

dicate the fair fame of the city, and to give assurances of the most satisfactory character that ample protection will be given to the persons. The last letter with which Gov. Wise has fa- lives and property of all our citizens, of whatvored the public is upon the just now interesting | ever class, sect or religion. We, ourselves, intend at the proper time to write and publish what has never yet been given to the public-a full and complete history of the August riots, and at the same time publish the names of the most prominent Know-Nothings concerned in them, many of whom are now figuring here quite extensively, but who will be compelled, by the force of a just public sentiment in less than a ed the last Democratic convention the avowed twelve-month more, either to fly the city or receive the punishment justly due for their crimes. The time for this has not yet come; but it will most assuredly come, and when it does come we will be prepared to act. We wish, however, our contemporaries could think with us that a cessation of the controversy should now cease,

> We regret to notice a controversy, carried on we regret to notice a controversy, carried on by some of the Louisville papers, which cannot but have a bad tendency upon the prosperity of that beautitul city. We are an outsider—and it is not our business to interfere in the matter; but, if the Democrat and the Times, as well as the Journal, Democrat and the Times, as well as the Journal, will permit us, we would suggest that the satanic press of Cincinnati enjoy this little family quarrel immensely. With the Democrat and Times, we believe the election riots in Louisville in August last were disgraceful and barbarous; but the mixing up of these matters with doings of the Chamber of Commerce, or their introduction into purely commercial affairs, seemed to be out of place; and the reial affairs, seemed to be out of place; and the cussion, which has now assumed a very acrimous character, can only result in evil to the com-

and govern themselves accordingly. But we

der, arson, bloodshed and outrage have there run riot over law and order. But we do not now, when that city requires all the energy and talent of a which our people must naturally look for a market, in the event of a withdrawal of their trade from

Fires on Saturday.

Destruction of the O. K. Pork House.

There were several alarms of fire on Saturday One of them destroyed entirely two fram

About 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon a fire proke out in the extensive smoke house belonging to the pork establishment of Messrs. Owsley, Kinnaird & Co., on Underhill street, near the Bardstown turnpike. Owing to the distance of the building from the fire engines, its being almost air tight, and thus preventing ready ac cess to the flames, and the combustible nature of the stock, the house was almost entirely consumed. It was divided into four compartments, each separated frem the other by thick walls. Three of these, with their contents were destroyed. There were being cured at the time of the fire about thirty thousand pieces of bacon, most of which was entirely burned, or so damaged as to

uilding, and the walls, which were of great thickness and strength, were left standing, so If it were not for the deep and strong hold which that rebuilding can be easily and cheaply accomhouse, and the loss of the proprietors is about \$1,000. The meat belonged to several parties in the State and elsewhere, who had packed with or purchased from Messrs. Owsley, Kinnaird & Co. This was chiefly insured in various local offices, so that the loss in all will not exceed four thousand dollars.

The fire burned slowly and for a long time, the flames lighting up the city until a late hour. We scarcely remember having seen a more beantiful sight than was presented during this conflagration. Several of the fire engines were in attendance, but so inefficiently managed that their serices appeared to be of little utility.

Messrs. Owsley & Co. were forced to employ men to manage the machines at heavy charges the Fire Department being non est inventus. Several fragments of companies, the Washington, Union, Mechanic, Hope, Lafayette and withdrawal of a large amount of currency, and too small to avail anything. During the proprevented the interior banks from putting out gress of the fire the mammoth steam fire engine, their circulation, as they would have done had constructed at a cost of \$10,000, was quietly re-Exchange remained at one quarter to one-half posing in its fine building, its beautiful and costy team of grey horses munching their evening feed, and the managers of the machine indulging in their ease, indifferent as 'o the destruction but they are now all on the improving scale. In going on. When shall we have a reform in this

Water in the neighborhood of the fire was not ery plentiful, and sand, which was very abundant, had to be used instead. The employees of the establishment, under the direction of the enterprising proprietor, covered the main building with showers of sand, preventing the si read of the fire. Saturday evening being a time of general recreation, the brilliant conflagration drew thousands of spectators to the scene. These persons acted the part of spectators, reposing apon the green sward until the offer of two dolour seduced them into a lazy manning

of the engines. The origin of the catastrophe is attributed to he over-kindling of the fires for smoking pur-

The Whig Convention, which assembled a

Louisville Journal as a pretext for not placing any Democratic paper. They were sent to only me paper in the State-the Louisville Courser -and this simply and very properly because the Courier was the only paper in the State that had advocated and urged the re-organization of the Whig party. It was intended by the Secretary of the Convention that the official proceedings should not be given to any other paper, and it was only after repeated applications, made after ne adjournment of the Convention, that copies Thos. G. Morris' b. f. Puss Farris, by Wagner, f the address and platform were permitted be taken by the editor of a Lexington paper and the correspondents of two Louisville papers.

IJA number of London failures are reporte by the Arago, but none of them affecting in the slightest relation the business of this country. chants, are the most important; liabilities \$1.300 .-000. Their failure brought down Mr. W. O. also mentioned, liabilities \$300,000.

The Odd Fellows' Celebration.

We would direct the especial attention of our city readers to the article that we transfer to our Messrs. Editors: Yesterday was a gala day in lumns to-day relative to the progress of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad. In com- introduction of Odd Fellowship was celebrated non with all of our citizens we are gratified to with all the "pomp and glorious circumstances" hear of the steady progress of this important pub- of the occasion. Representatives from almost every lic enterprise. Next to our own road to Nash- State in the Union were present, contributing to ville, this improvement will be more valuable to make this the largest and most gorgeous celebrathe prosperity of Kentucky than any other now tion ever given by the Odd Fellows in the Union progressing or contemplated within the borders To give you an accurate description of the proces-

But there are certain suggestions in the artiele before mentioned of particular importance to e people of Louisville. The guage of the road as not yet been determined upon, and it remains nineral and agricultural resources penetrated by the Big Sandy road, as well as an unbroken through route to the Atlantic seaboard over slave territory. We commend the article to general and attentive perusal.

Whig Address and Platform.

In persuance of the order of the Whig Con ention at Lexington, we have printed 20,000 opies of the Address and Platform adopted by hat body, and can supply copies gratis on application. Those Know-Nothings who take the Jorunal, and are not permitted by that paper to know what was done by their former political sociates, can procure copies of the proceedings of the Whig Convention by sending to the Courier office, or to either o the members of the Excutive Committe at Frankfort.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM DYING OUT IN GEORGIA The Know-Nothing Council of Georgia met at Macon on the 15th inst., and adopted the follow-

Resolved, That the State Conneil now in Resolved. That the State Council, now in ses-ion, abolish all obligations of secrecy which have teretofore characterised it as a secret political or-ler, and it do now resolve itself into an open con-ention of the American party of Georgia.

2. That this convention recommend to the party hat, in lieu of the secret councils which have heretofore been organized in the respective counties, an association be established and kept up it each county whose object shall be to promote the interests of the American party.

3. That the Stale Council having dissolved, this

tion deem it expedient to take any action at lave it to the American party of this State to hold a convention at such a time as may be deemed expedient by the Central Executive Committee, to take such action in reference to said nominations as may be deemed advisable.

nious character, can only result in evil to the commercial interests of a place whose business men should now, if ever, stand together as a unit in the common cause for advancing the mercantile, manufacturing, and other greater interests of a city which, for natural advantages in commerce, has not a rival in the West.

The eyes of the business men of Indiana are turned toward Louisville. It is our "city of refugo" from the oppressions of Cincinnati. It is, therefore, the interest of that city that the brightest side of its history be given to the public. Cincinnati has been the hot bed of riots—the ballot-boxes have been torn from the hands of Inspectors and Judges, and, together with their contents, burned. Murder, arson, bloodshed and outrage have there run der, arson, bloodshed and outrage have there run dereated to the content of the content of

and Richmond Railroad had left the station at Greencastle, on Thursday night, a passenger left his seat in the front car, walked through the second car, and on to the platform of the third, and seated himself on the lowest step of the platform, with his hand hold of the railing, and his feet dangling towards the ground. Just as the breakman, who happened to be passing at the moment, attempted to recall him from his dangerous position, he either stepped or fell to the ground, and the third and fourth cars of the train passed over him, nearly severing his arm above the elbow, and crushing his leg and foot

The alarm was given, the train stopped, and the unfortunate passenger was taken to the station-house, and a passenger despatched for a Surgeon. The man gave his name as Patrick

The car of the Eleventh, and last Division was Surgeon. The man gave his name as Patrick McKinney, of New Albany.

mentioned in the Courser the change in proprie. torship of the journal mentioned at the heading of this paragraph. The first number, under the management of Mr. H. R. French, the new editor, has reached us. It gives token of the energy, versatility, talent and spiciness that so peculiarly characterised the Georgetown Herald when Mr. . was the conductor of that sheet. We need scarcely say that in his new sphere we wish our old friend the greatest success. Ashland, the briskest and most enterprising town in Kentucky, deserves a fast paper, and that we are certain it

The Napoleon, Arkansas, Sentinel March 21st, says:-"We were shown by Dr. Lebrador, a day or two since, a remarkable head -tha: of Fouchee, the celebrated cheif of the Creeks. The singularity of the head consists in with a double set of masticators to each. It made no difference in his eating or feeding operation which mouth he used, as either answered the same purpose, but whenever he imbibed from the rear mouth, drunkeness ensued much sooner than if he had taken by his front.

A Mr. Douglass recently died in Troy. He was worth \$1,000,000, and had an income of \$100,000 yearly. After bequeathing \$140,000 to each of his children, and making a handsome bequest to three Episcopal churches in Troy. Mr. Douglass reminded his family that he had a verbal agreement with his milkman, which was to continue as long as they took milk from him, that for every dollar's worth of tickets, one was to be thrown in! The milkman acknowledged the corn, but said he had rather expected, in the hurry of business, that Mr. Douglass would forget the "baker's dozen" bargain.

THE MAYSVILLE RAILROAD .- A transposition of figures in our notice of Thursday morning of the sale of the Lexington and Maysville Railroad caused us to say that it brought \$501,000, instead of \$105,000. The cost of putting the road in operation will be \$1,000,000. The company will be organized upon a new basis, in which the stock will represent, not the entire cost of the road, but the cost of completion with the mortgage debt of the purchasers added. This debt is \$500,009, and the amount of stock, therefore, will be about \$1,500,000. Upon that asis, we think there can be no doubt that the

The New York Tribune has solved a mystery which it says has puzzled many: why women should trail through the dirty streets of New York, costly dresses made several inches too long for the wearer. These dresses are not so made for the wearers-they were originally made for taller women, and are borrowed. A person well skilled in all such matters has ascerained boyond the possibility of dispute that most of the women seen in Broadway with costly dresses sweeping the pavement at their heels, have either borrowed or bought the articles secand at an old clothes shop, where they let out such things by the month, week, day or for a

the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, we learn that the gross receipt : of the road for the year 1855 amounted to \$268,166 16; current expenses \$160,548 50; leaving a balance of \$107,617 66 to be applied to the debts contracted for the new terminus, and otherwise thrown away. The report exhibits a healthy condition of the business of the company, notwithstanding the unfortunate management of its affairs from the beginning in attempting to make it a great through road, and the consequent neglect of its local bu-

NEW ORLEANS RACES .- The last race over the Union course at New Orleans, on Sunday, April 20th was for a purse of \$300, two mile heats; the entries being Col. Bingaman's ch. g. Tom Mc. Guffin, dam L. Bachan e; Captain dam Argentile, and James L. Imlay's (C. M. Johnston's) ch. f. Undine, by Yorkshire, dam by Margrave. Puss Farris, one of Wagner's off-

and the best bred stallion in America is now at The Wagner stock is hard to beat for either speed or endurance, as can be abundantly proven by

CINCINNATI, April 25.

Cincinnati. The Thirty-seventh Anniversary of the omington is remarkable for romantic in e of the most remarkable of which occur sion and the banners, cars, trappings, etc., would require too much space, yet I cannot but think that your readers would like to have a bird's eye view The procession was formed early in the morning,

and, preceded by bands, discoursing sweet sounds, with us to say whether we shall have a continut they paraded through several of the principal ous line of railway from this city to the rich streets, until they entered the immense circus and screets, until they entered the immense circus and menagerie pavilion of Mr. Van Amburgh, where the obsequies of the day were concluded by a neat and appropriate address by the Rev. I. D. Williamson, formerly of your city.

The procession, marching at a rapid step, was just three quarters of an hour in passing a given point. The column was formed four abreast, and the number in the procession we estimate at about 5.000. The strengt sidewilks and winder the columns of the procession we estimate at about 5.000.

5,000. The streets, sidewalks and windows were crowded with spectators, the greater portion of them ladies. A grand feature in the procession, were the cars attached to each division, and which were gotten up and adorned at a great expense. The following is a description of these

were gotten up and adorned at a great expense. The following is a description of them:

The Second Division Car was drawn by six magnificent black horses. It was an oblong carriage, with a brilliant pink canopy. The emblems of the order, with flags, wreaths, flowers, &c., were arranged in and about the car with much taste.

On each side were the words "Our Orphans," and inside were a number of little boys and girls, clustered around three beautiful young ladies, who represented Faith, Hope and Charity.

The Third Division made a gorgeous display, having two cars. The first was an enormous car of triumph, representing the royal Blue Degree of the

having two cars. The first was an enormous car of triumph, representing the royal Blue Degree of the Order. It was drawn by six horses, with blue coverings, and the car itself was of the same c for from top to bottom. On each side was the mot'o, "Grateful to our Creator, faithful to our country, and fratarnal to our fellow-men." In he car a beautiful group represented fraternity and patriotism. The Goddess of Liberty occupied an elev ted position, protected by an Indian chief, representing America.

America.

In front of them was the Altar of Sacrifice, with a lamb upon it, supported on one side by two little girls, and, on the other, by two little boys, dressed in rich continental uniforms. The driver was also dressed in complete Continental uniform.

This was followed by the car of Mahetewah Encampment, gorgeously trimmed with purple and gold. A plain tent of black stood in the rear of the car. At its entrance was the High Priest in full costume, reading the Holy Writ on an altar before him. On either side were the Guards of the tent, in full armor. The car exhibited the matthess—"Bury the Dead," "Visit the Sick," "Educate the Orphan."

Then followed the Elephant, of Van Amburgh's Managerie, covered with a complete cannow of the force of the fistory of Mr. Robey that he was never more than twenty miles from home before a kilcone, but it is further a remarkable fact in the head, "I they are engaged to be married!

"Oh! there are looks and tones that dart a law is valued to extend the head sught: As if the soul that minute caught. Some treasure through the heart, As if the very has and eyes Predes ined to meet all our sights, And never b. forcet again, Sparkled and spoke before us then."

We omitted to mention, at the proper place, that Mr. Robey had courted two ladies in Bullitteounty, and was about to marry each, (not both) but the matches were broken off by the interference of his relatives. Whereupon he made a vow that he would come out to Indiana, and marry the poorest lady he could find, just for spite. It is further a remarkable fact in the heads."

best horses. In the front of the staging, directly behind the driver, three little girls, represented Friendship, Love and Truth. Behindthem and in the centre of the platform, was erected a brilliant scarlet temple, periect in all its proportions. Underneath it stood Rebecca, at the well. It was a beautiful representation. But in the rear of this still was another, and, if possible, prettier cluster. It fulfilled the following passage of Scripture—

"The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leop d shall lie Jown with the kid; the calf and the youn on, and the fatling together, and a little child shall lea The animals were all clustered together, as men tioned in the quotation, and the little child held them in subjection. The pillars of the temple, the side of the car, &c., bore appropriate mottoes. The Grand Enermpment Division also had a car, in which was represented the High Priest, surrounded by his attendants, and officiating at the entrance These attendants were composed of persons dress-

attendants were composed or persons dress-ed to represent the nations of every country on the face of the globe, the Japanese, the Chinese, the the Negroe, Indian Mexican, Dutchman, Irishman,

very handsome. It was drawn by four horses, led by colored grooms in Turkish costume. On a finely mple, supported by three Corinthian pillars, each presenting a principle. Each side of this temple re a motto, as follows: "Bury the dead," "Visit e Sick," "Educate the Orphan." a garland of flowers, a dove with its head dire

m a garand of nowers, a dove with its head directed to an altar below, on which lay open the Sacred Scriptures. Upon the altar was the inscription, "In God we Trust." Around the altar, dressed in pure while, was Friendship, Love and Truth.

The delegation from Louisville was attended by Plato's Sax Horn Band, of that city, and their music was greatly extolled—

But, an revoir. SCHOUPTIOULAS But, au revoir, SCHOUPITOULAS.

[From the Mt. Sterling Whig.] Lexington and Big Sandy R. R. We have had a conversation with the President

ais great work are so flattering. The engineers have recently been directed to as-ertain what work has to be done in grading and reparing the work for the superstructure, on the ine of the road from this place to Lexington, thir-y-three miles, and from Ashland westward seven-een miles, and as soon as ascertained we will an-ounce what the required exercised we ounce what the required amount is; we are a tred, however, that the amount required to colete the track ready for the rails between Lexin lete the track ready for the rails between Lexing on and this place does not exceed one hundred and ifteen thousand dollars, and from Ashland west varily to the Stewart tunnel, not more than five housand dollars.

For the latter portion of the road the rails have seen ready at New Orleans since December last; he cause of their not being brought up, was the roasn rivers in the first place, and appearance of the road of the road

a consequence of the unprecedented a consequence of the unprecedented of the ghts, the very high price characteristics of the constant of the

We learned from Mr. Apperson further, that he add made arrangements for four thousand more one of rails to be delivered on the seaboard at New York, Baltimore or New Orleans by the first of september, to be laid down between Lexington and his place, and what may be left, at the other end of the line. reat merit of the road the reason for being able to aise the means to carry on the work thus far. We all know that no public work of this kind can pre-

o that reason given by the President, who, we be-leve, knows how every collar is expended, and we re satisfied that no greater economy in expendi-ure has ever been used by any railroad company ture has ever been used by any railroad company than by ours.

We are assured that if the city of Lexington and the county of Fayette would make their subscrip-tions as voted by their people, and as determined they should do by the Circuit Court, little difficulty would be experienced by the railroad company is having completed the fifty miles of road indicated It does seem to us, that those subscriptions ong o be made unhestitatingly; good faith requires he people voted it; the Court has decided it avor of the Company; the road will be of moenafit to that city and county than any other ror whatever; we might multiply reasons for the ado n of an opposite course from that which that and county have pursued, but it is useless to do so we have heard it said that some of the officers whe have refused to make the subscriptions, have said they were satisfied they would have it to do, but they would postpone it as long as it was possible to do so. This, we would hope, was hardly true yet the evidence is strong that it is so. It is mos unworthy of a public functionary.

We have been expecting to hear that the city o Louisville, and the Louisvile and Lexington Rail road, would tender a subscription to our road to the extent of half a million of dellars, but to the presentime no steps have been taken by the city toward

ould the opportunity be lost now, it is lost for

Askiroad company will determine the guage of the oad so as to apprice the manufacturer of the loco notive, what guage the engine shall be; one of five eet guage was fluished and one of 4 feet 8½ inches obe ready by the first of May, so that either may sent

As Louisville is in our own State, our preferences are strongly in her favor for a direct connection, and we will do all we can to throw our business to that city, but whilst we do this, we must be permitted to say, that in our judgment, Louisville ought not to hesitate for a moment in making a subscription of \$300,000 to the stock of our road. We hope the public press of that city will speak out on this subject immediately, and arouse the proper authorities to the interest of their people. We cannot hesitate in believing that the public

[rom the Bloomington Ind., News-Letter Another Kentuckian Seeking a

Romance in Real Life

"Truth is stranger than fiction" is a trite proverb. Blomington is remarkable for romantic incidents-one of the most remarkable of which occurred a few days ago. On Monday of last week, Mr. Lawrence Robey, of Bullitt county, Ky., a widower in search of a wife, came to Bloomington, distinguished throughout the State for her beautiful ladies. Early on Tuesday morning, Mr. Robey commenced his search for a wife. Being a total stranger in the place, he had, of course, to "go it blind." He had a friend with him, however, who assisted him somewhat in his negotiations. He went over to the West side of town, accompanied by one or two persons, where he found a young man making mortar, of whom the inquiry was made if he knew of any young lady who wanted to marry.

He exhibited, at the same time, in writing, a pedigree or description of his parts and qualities, in the following words and figures, to-wit:

"Larance Robey of Bullitt Co Ky age 43 years occupation Farmmer Slitley greay headed Character unblemished owns a Butiful farm and is worth \$5,000 has bin married but his wife has bin Dead 2 years and he has no children."

The above pedigree, we believe, was made out by a friend, and not by Mr. Robey himself, as his chirrography was somewhat neglected in his youth.

At this juncture, Mr. William B. comes up and informs Mr. Robey take has a daughter, aged about 17, and that he will speak to her on the subject. Being away from home, she is sent for. Comes home and dresses up, when the gallant Mr. Robey is introduced to her. He draws his chair up—has a pleasant interview—proposes to give her all his property, worth \$5,000, at his death if she will marry him. Her maiden coyness is taken for assent, and Mr. Robey take his leave, fondly imagining that his hopes are to be realized. On the same day, or the next, Mr. Robey goes back to see her. He approaches the house with broayant feelings and pulse-quiekening anticipations—his mind dwells u on the glorious furture, whose rapturous visions were about to become enchanting with or sions were about to become enchant Alas! for the vanity of human hopes!

The young lady bursts out a crying, and says he has but one objection, she doesn't love him well enough!

But "faint heart never won fair lady,"—our hero is not discouraged. He next calls on Miss Martha O., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, and before

they are engaged to be married!

Then followed the Elephant, of Van Amburgh's Managerie, covered with a complete canopy of evergreens.

The car of the fifth division was the most beautiful thing in the whole procession. It was large, and drawn by a team of eight of Van Amburg & Co's best horses. In the front of the staging, directly behind the driver, three little girls, represented

license was procured from the clerk, and the girl being poor, Mr. Robey advanced \$30 for a wedding at the first of the bride. He also made a marriage settlement, by deed, upon his intended wife, of \$4,000 worth of real estate. On Monday morning the was examined on oath under these proceedings fully, and under an unnecessary decree of hydraulic pressure. I believe I have been agreement one. I was examined on oath under these proceedings fully, and under an unnecessary decree of hydraulic pressure. I believe I have been agreement of the truth in the sancher truth, so as to save labor to your successors. Ex-Alderman J. S. Libby was appointed the manner of its accomplishments. It took place many years after the hostile meeting. In regard to it, Mr. Clay wrote to a friend, in the year preceeding Mr. Randolph's death as follows: "You ask how amity was restored between Mr. Randolph and me. There was no to so properly under the proceedings of the same prognostication as the truth of the server of the same prognostication as the truth of the same prognostication as the same prognostication as the truth of the same prognostication as the truth of the same prognostication as the truth of the same prognostication as the same ged in a work of peace, with corresponding feel-ings, I shook hands with him. The salutation was cordial on both sides. I afterwards left my card at his lodgings, where I understood he had been confined by sickness."

In the last public speech that Randolph made, after dwelling on the threatening danger of dis-union, he is reported to have said: There is one man and one man only who can save the Union—that is Herry Clay. I know he has the power; I believe he will be found to have the patriotism

and firmness equal to the occasion. The cause of the duel between these distinguished men was the following insulting language used by Randolph toward Clay in ses ion of the Senate in 1825.

is worm (little animals, forgive this insult) ed to a higher life than he was born to, for he was raised to the society of blackguards. Some fortune-kind to him-cruel to us-has tossed him to the Secretary ship of the State. Contempt has the property of descending, but she stoops far short of him. She would die before she would reach him, he dwells below her fall. I oughts in action. This alphabet which wri refuses her letters for him. That mind which

would be an elipsis for Clay." Democratic Nominations in Mis-

The Democratic nags recently sent up from the State of Missouri to the capital thereof, to hold a State Convention, kicked out of the traces, refused to pull together, made two conver and the following tickets, which we find in the Missouri Democrat, shows the result: DEMOCRATIC ANTI-KNOW-NOTHING NOMINATIONS

For Governor—Thomas H. Benton. For Lieut. Governor—Col. Kelly, o' Holt county. For Secretary of State—John M. Richardson, of For Register of Lands—A. P. Richardson, of Cole

For Superin endent of Public Schools-Jas. L.

For Governor—Polk, of St. Louis.
For Lieut Governor—Simms, of Cass—Renegade enton and Know-Nothing. For Secretary of S. atc-Massey, of Lawrence know-Nothing.

For Attorney General—Ewing, of Ray. For Auditor—Buffington, Know-Nothing. For Treasurer—Morrison, Nnow-Nothing. For Register—Huston, of Lincoln, Know Board of Public Works-Vanhorn, of St. Louis

Auguste Duperre, a Frenchman, former usky on Friday evening last. The ball waaught by the rib, and his life thus saved. No ause is assigned for the rash act, further than it is given by him in a letter, directed to his

sweetheart as follows: Banished from my fatherland, deceived in my ex ad commiseration enough to kill me. I die a soldie and a Frenchman. I belong to the Protestant faith THE CREATURE CALLED A BOY .- "A very uncer

I will try. A boy is the spirit of mischief embod-ied. A perfect teetotem spinning head. He inva-riably goes through the process of leaping over eve-ry chair in his reach; makes drum heads of the doors; turns the tin pan into cymbals; takes the best knives out to dig worms for bait, and loses them; hunts up the molasses cask, the sugar barrel; searches for all the pies and preserves left from supper, and eats tem; goes to the apples every ten minutes; hides his can every ten minutes; hides dshes with a pin, pockets his schoolmaster's specs, and finally turns a sober household upside down, if he cuts his little finger.

Man Drowned .- The Bowling Green Standard, of the 26th, has the following item: As the W. A. Eaves was on her return trip from

FIFTH DAY.—The attendance yesterday was ex-tremely limited, and the contest so uninteresting that the l sat written in relation to the matter the better. The whole affair is best explained by the

The Whig Convention. The New York Commercial Advertiser thus

Lexington in this State:

The Whiles of Kentucky.—We give to-day, and shall take an early opportunity for commenting upon the address and platform of the Whigs of Kentucky. At present we have but room to say that it sets at rest forever the idle allegation that the old line Whigs are extinct. Our friends of the Tribune, will have henceforth to rab up their practice in addition, commencing with their admitted "six Whig Senators and the Commercial Advertiser of this city." We will endeavor to give to-morrow, also, the remarks of the National Intelligencer upon this movement. It will be seen hat a Whig National Convention is invited for the fourth of July.

ley paid for the support of my family and law exenses would probably make it quite that.

Do you pretend that you can pay nothing nd hen sell it gradually at private sale. By such course they might get something handsome; rhereas, now the mortgages and the law will eat all up. I am quite willing to give up that estate nd let the creditors divide the spoils.

Q.—Are you not opposing the creditors on preense their claim is illegal?

A.—I tell you I make no pretense. I oppose ham because they are illegal.

away. When you have all done squeezing me I expect to leave New York for the benefit of my wife's health, which is very poor; but I have nothing to run away from. I am quite at your service.

Q.—How late can creditors present claims to your Bridgemost commissions.

Q.—How are can creations present chains our Bridgeport commissioners?

A.—Only until May 6th.

Upon the close of the examination, it was or lered that Mr. Barnum execute to the receiver, to the benefit of plaintiff, an assignment similar for the property of the property of the plaintiff.

orm to those before executed. Dr. Rice and the Spoons. - We stated, a day two since, that some spoons had been stolen from Dr. Rice, at St. Louis, that a por ion of them had been returned through the influence of the confessional, and that the Roman Catholic aper of that place had claimed an advantage of e Roman over the Presbyterian faith therefor. The Doctor, in the Presbyterian, replies at some

ngth, and we quote one paragraph of his reply, est, who politely returned a portion of the sto icles. Nor would we withhold from "sacram f penance" any credit justly due in this e are free to confess, that where we have Presbyterian to steal; and when one does so, having never conceived the idea of a Christian thief, he of course goes where he belongs—to the world which "lieth in wickedness."

An exchange paper, the editor of which o doubt, lately "set up" with a widow, goes off

not the other half of a courting match there is nothing like an interesting widow. There's a much difference between courting a damsel and an attractive widow as there is in cyphering in addition and the double rule of three. Courting a girl is like eating fruit, all very nice as far as it extends, but doing the amiable to a blue-eyed bereaved one in black crape comes under the head of preserves—rich, pungent, syrupy. For delicious courting we

Parasol," which she contributes to the New Yor Ledger, has taken a peep at herself. Hear he

And here, by the road, comes Farny Ferr

in the end shown them to be, have and to struggle on through weakness against the efforts of mis guided enemies, until their practical advantages have demonstrated their utility.

We would instance Hurley's Sarsaparilla, which on its introduction was somewhat eschewed by the practitioner; yet this very practitioner turns round, and at the present day calomel, quinine, or any other valuable drug. The sale has steadily increased since the medicine came before the public (some two years June. List of rings and premiums can be had

Ladies' Hoops. speaks of the Whig Convention recently held at no means novel. Fashions have their orbit though eccentric as those of comets; and it is after the lapse of a century and a half that hoops have come back to deform our ladies. In the reign of Queen Anne hoops were the rage as at present time. Addison, in No. 127 of the Spectator, dealt them the following blow, which resulted in their banishment. Is it too much to expect a similar result at the present time!

THURSDAY, July 26, 1711. -Quantum est in rebus in ane! -PERS. Sat. 1, 1.

to-morrow, also, the remarks of the National Intelligencer upon this movement. It will be seen that a Whig National Convention is invited for the fourth of July.

The able Washington correspondent of the same paper writes thus enthusiastically of the same paper writing of the same paper same paper writing of the same paper same paper

to meet in convention will, no doubt, second the call for a general Whig convention, as proposed by their computriots of Kentucky. The convention will certainly have some influence upon the approaching contest by casting its weight in the scale of that party or platform which may appear to afford the best guaranty for the establishment of Whig national principles.

The National Intelligencer, which is styled by the Kentucky Whigs, "the honorable patriots paper of the Whig pirty," in commenting upon their proceedings, expresses the opinion that the "Whig party should preserve its distinct organization," and "abide the proper time for making the weight of its influence felt," in a proper direction.

P. T. Barnum Annoyed by the Courts—Statement of His Losses.

In the case of J. Benham vs. P. T. Barnum, on action of debt, he was brought before Judge Oaxley, of the New York Superior Court. Being sworn, he said:

Five other supplementary proceedings have been instituted against me prior to the present one. It is most certain that a woman's honor and in the proper direction.

Amongst these various conjectures there are men of superstitious tempers, who look upon as a pretence, and a piece of art, for it is well known we have not had a more moderate summer these many years, so that it is weather. Besides, I would fain ask these tender constitutioned ladies, why they should require more cooling than their mothers before them?

I find averal speculative persons are of opinion that the hoop petiticoatis made to keep us at a distance with the proper direction.

P. T. Barnum Annoyed by the Courts—Statement of His Losses.

In the case of J. Benham vs. P. T. Barnum, on action of debt, he was brought before Judge Oaxley, of the New York Superior Court. Being the weight of the proper direction and the proper direction and the proper direction and the proper direction are the prope

to the receiver.

A.—Of course I have not. How could I? I am in no business, nor do I expect to be. The judgment creditors have got possession of all, except my real estate in Connecticut. This is in the hands of seel-stone may real estate in Connecticut. This is in the hands of seel-stone may real estate in Connecticut. This is in the hands of seel-stone may real estate in Connecticut. This is in the hands of seel-stone may real estate in Connecticut. This is in the hands of seel-stone may real estate in Connecticut. This is in the hands of seel-stone may real estate in Connecticut. This is in the hands of seel-stone may real estate in Connecticut. This is in the hands of seel-stone may real estate in Connecticut. This is in the hands of seel-stone may be seen appraised at considerably less than the amount of mortgages upon it, so the clock creditors will get nothing from my estate, and I will loose all.

Q.—You stated in a former examination that in June last you considered yourself worth between \$400,000 and \$500,00. What has become of your property?

A.—I have repeatedly explained this. I will do it again for your special edification.

I have paid and secured c oek debts to the amount of about.

I have paid and secured c oek debts to the amount of lost on bonds bought at high prices, to assist Jesone may be a seen of the property in order to pay all my may would be so crowded that we the best fashion find themselves already straightened.

mode increase, I wish ! so (and who knows what their indignation at this emale treatment may drive them to?) a man and also wife would fill a whole new.

You know, sir, it is recorded of Alexander the Great, that in his Indian expedition he buried several suits of armor, which, by his directions, were made much too big for any of his soldiers, in order to give posterity in vivoral suits.

Our old friend Mons. Godard is taking hing : by storm in Cuba. The following is from the Havana correspondence of the New York

A feast had been prepared—a novel spread—for last Sunday, by Mr. Godard, who proposed to entertain his guests in the air, some thousands of feet above the city. The riands and ouests expectant were on hand, but the weather, or the wind, was capricious, and inclined too much seaward for the safety of the expedition. The show was adjourned—not the dinner, which was taken, with less elevated spirit and relish, at Bernardo's. The first suitable day, and the br case inland, the dinner party will meet in the car of the balloon "America." Report says one of our most exquisite and fashionable young ladits is to make one of the set; but I dou't it, as she would be wanting in a cavalier of her class, Cowardly set, these Cubans. "We" went

aloft" with ut even the smiles of an attending

frial of a Man for Murdering his Wife Appearance of the Wife in the Court On Saturday an examination took place before sq. Hessenmueller, of Michael Wyogert, for the urder of his wife. This prosecution was induced y the sudden disappearance of the woman about X weeks since, and it was supposed, from the abitual ill treatment to which she was subjected, at the had been marked. be found, and the statement of the defendant confirmed the su-picion. The evidence had been heard, and though it was circumstantial, the probability of the murder was strongly sustained. At this juncture—the court room being densely crowded by excited spectators—the woman alleged to have been murdered made her appearance, to the great surprise and gratification of all, and especially of the culprit on trial. The woman had abandoned her leige lord, and sought the asylum for the poor at the Inflirmary, where, sick and forlorn, she had received care and cure. She, of course, was totally ignorant of the charge of murder against her husband, and it was only by accident that the intelligence came to those who were cognizant on the trial, and she was sought out and produced at the Court to the pleasant astonishment of all concerned.

bject is so delicate their friends will never menon it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your ooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning A fifty cent bottle will last a year. A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may e

from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseatte hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. SHAVING MADE EASY .- Wet your shaving-hrus in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three

lrops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather nch facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents. Fetridge & Co., Proprietors. For sale by J. S. Morris & Sons, R. A. Robinson & Co., Bell, Talbott & Co., Louisville, Ky., Scribner & Devol, New Albany, and all Druggists

of the backwardness of the season and the imnds as large, at this office. A sale at auction of all kinds of if not the largest sale of any proprietary mediatock will take place on Friday after the fair.

WEEKLY COURIER

Notice

of the time paid for. The very low price of the paper compels us to make this rule imperative.

Com RESPONDENCE SOLICITED.—We are always glad to Pesons ordering their papers changed, are requested

ene to which it is to be sent.

Important Notice

We have no traveling or other agents for the Courier, for whom we are responsible. Persons therefore, subscribing for it, should never give their money to one they are not themselves willing to trust.

The State Normal School-Its Unconstitutionality.

The bill establishing an institution for the education of teachers, passed by our last Legislature, does not seem to meet with the approval of those most interested and best acquainted with the Public School system of the State. The Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, who introduced into the Constitutional Convention of 1849, the provisions upon which are based the present educations plan of Kentucky, has expressed himself as decidedly antagonistic to it. He thinks that the project will give to the Governor more patronage, liable to greater abuse and corruption, tha all of the patronage of which he was divested by the New Constitution. The power given to the School Commissioner to select the favored youth in each county, will in time convert him into a political agent or partizan.

The Governor and his clique, if he shall desire such political creatures around him, will have in the School Commissioner a political tool in each Mr. Harney, where music and speeches and county, with power to operate upon the hopes of such as may desire the education of a son at public expense.

He thinks that the provisions of the act, particularly the 5th section, must strike every intelligent mind with its absurdity. The pupil is to be schooled one collegiate year, or ten months. He is then, upon honor, to return to the county from whence he came, and pursue the profession of teacher in the district schools of said county for the period of one year. That is, he mus teach one year in the district schools of the county. Having taught the school one year, he shall re-enter the "University" at the commencement of the third collegiate term, and receive nstruction for one year longer. He is then to return to his county, and pursue the business of teaching one year more. The common schools, as organized and taught in Kentucky, are not, with some few exceptions, kept in session more than three months in any one year. Yet this University favored Normal scholar is required to teach one year before he can again enter the University: Query-Is he to be paid for teaching, or is he to teach for nothing, and find himself?

Judge Pirtle Again. In our article of Saturday last we stated we

could not believe the charges made in the letter of "A member of the American Party" in the Democrat were true. From our long acquaintance with Judge Pirtle we were reluctant to be convinced he was capable of such duplicity and

As matters now stand, however we are forced to believe the charges as made, are but too well founded. The death-like silence preserved by the Judge and his friends on the subject is rather suggestive of guilt, and evinces a conciousness on his and their parts that the worthy Chancellor has been guilty of a slight indiscretion and the least said about it the better.

We cannot and will not be put off in that ay-we must have a sight at that corresponand received for Know-Nothing support-The public has a right to know of a high pub

lic functionary, bargaining for office, the terms of the contract he has made with the dark lan-We are anxious to know if the infamous bar

gain has been fully consummated-or whether upon an advance of ten per cent being offered, the bidding would be opened.

The Know-Nothing party is in the ascendant here, and has the disposition of all offices from the highest to the lowest, and if its support can be purchased would it not be well for the public generally to know the terms upon which it is to

What a sad commentary upon the frailty and weakness of human nature has Judge Pirtle's conduct been in this matter! From what a lofty position has he fallen!

On all sides his course is condemned in the most unqualified terms. His oldest and bes friends are shocked and dumbfounded at the ex-

We see it stated in the Democrat of yesterday that Judge Pirtle is to join the Know-Nothings to-night. Then, indeed, will the measure of his infamy be complete-and the last vestige of public confidence and respect destroyed. By reason of the high estimate in which we have heretofore held his character we hope and trust he will not be mad enough to take so suicidal a step as that

Important to Louisville.

We would direct the especial attention of our city readers to the article that we transfer to our columns to-day relative to the progress of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad. In com mon with all of our citizens we are gratified to hear of the steady progress of this important public enterprise. Next to our own road to Nashwille, this improvement will be more valuable to the prosperity of Kentucky than any other now progressing or contemplated within the borders of our State

But there are certain suggestions in the article before mentioned of particular importance t the people of Louisville. The guage of the road has not yet been determined upon, and it remain with us to say whether we shall have a continu ous line of railway from this city to the rich mineral and agricultural resources penetrated by the Big Sandy road, as well as an unbroken through route to the Atlantic seaboard over slave territory. We commend the article to general and attentive perusal.

Whilst the committees appointed for the purpose were canvassing our city for, aid for the sufferers by the Bardstown fire, the Journal directed the attention of its readers to the fact that the Bardstown Gazette was publishing articles depreciating the business of Lou--thereby doing what it could to prevent Know-Nothings from giving any aid to the homeiess and houseless. One of the stronges paragraphs published in the Bardstown Gazette was copied from an editorial in the Journa itself, which was as follows;-

"The people abroad are beginning to believe that our very prosperous city has really become a waste, a mouldering ruin, the charnel-house of a once thri-Industrious artisans whom we wing trade. Industrious artisans whom we have invited hither to add to our productive wealth are thus deterred from coming among us to manufacture their wares. Farmers about to bring their produce to our market are induced to take it elsewhere. Merchants who really wish to trade with our citizens are driven back to make their purcha-

Now if the Journal will publish things about Louisville, can we be surprised that the country

press republishes them. RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- A few moments after the night express train east on the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad had left the station at Green castle, on Thursday night, a passenger left his seat in the front car, walked through the second car, and on to the platform of the third, and seated Manself on the lowest step of the platform, with his hand hold of the railing, and his feet dangling towards the ground. Just as the breakman, who happened to be passing at the moment, attempted to recall him from his dangerous position, he either stepped or fell to the ground, and the third and fourth cars of the train passed over him, nearly severing his arm above the elbow, and crushing his leg and foot

The alarm was given, the train stopped, and the unfortunate passenger was taken to the station-house, and a passenger despatched for a Surgeon. The man gave his name as Patrick | Sam in Georgia are permitted to see the light of McKinney, of New Albany.

D Louis Napoleon is preparing to cultivate

Testimonial to an Editor.

The office of the Louisville Democrat was the ene, last night, of one of the most interesting and pleasant transactions that we ever witnessed. A large number of the personal and political riends of Mr. Harney, the editor, were assemoled for the purpose of participating in the cere nonies of presenting that gentleman with a stimonial of the regard in which his long, arduus and self-sacrificing editorial labors are held. entlemen who, in times past, belonged to difrent political parties-men of all classesnbracing many of the leading members of the percantile, manufacturing and professional inerests of the city-joined in this tribute to the honesty, boldness and ability of manner which has always distinguished the co'umns o Mr. J. S. Lithgow, of the firm of Wallace, Lith-

row & Co., read an address to Mr. Harney, signed by a committee of citizens, presenting him with a very elegant and costly service of plate. Mr. Harney responded briefly and with much eeling. He expressed his inability to give utter-

ance to the gratification that he experienced, in thus being made the recipient of so splendid a stimonial, to services that had been honestly and faithfully performed, in obedience to his victions of the right. Having concluded his remarks, Mr. Lithgov

en stepped forward, and placed in Mr. Harnev's hand a purse, containing five hundred dolars in gold, as a further evidence of the substantial esteem in which the citizens of Louisville hold that gentleman. The party then adjourned to a room in the

rear of the editorial sanctum, where most bountiful provision had been made for spiritual enjoy ent-champagne flowing in enlivening torrents Other speeches and sentiments followed, and the erry-making continued until a late hour. Afrwards, the large crowd, accompanied by the ax Horn Band, visited the office of the Times, is establishment, as well as the residence of shouts were the order of the night. The following is a copy of the address rea

y Mr Lithgow: Louisville, April 29th, 1856. Mr. John H. Harney, Editor of the Democrat:
A number of your fellow-citizens of Louisville desire to express to you their high estimation of the valuble services you have rendered in defence of the sound principles of civil and religious liberty, and in exposing the crimes which have been the source of incalculable mischief to the interests of our

Many of those in whose behalf we speak are larg Many of those in whose behalf we speak are largely concerned in the prosperity and commercial and manufacturing interests of Louisville; but they feel that her prosperity cannot be hoped for until her citizens and munincipal authorities manifest a thorough determination to secure to persons and property an exemption from mob violence, a determination not only that crime shall be punished, but that all the power of the city, moral and philothat all the power of the city, moral and philo-sophical, shall be arrayed to prevent it.

It is idle to invite capital, labor and skill to
Louisville whilst the sad history of the past stands
unrelieved by any adequate assurance that natural
and constitutional rights and immunities shall be
respected in the future. With an abiding confidence that the deep night of Louisville degradation will earl long yield to brighter prospects, it is

neither the part of wisdom or justice to conceal the ruth or to deceive by false assurances.

The undersigned have been deputed to convey to you these sentiments, and to ask your acceptance if the accompaning service of plate as a testimonial of their high appreciation of your editorial abors.

Very Respectfully,

JOSEPH SWAGAR,

W. H. STOKES,

JOHN GLL.

LEVI TYLER,

C. O. ARMSTRONG,

EDWARD STOKES.

The following is the inscription upon the pit A tribute of respect

JOHN H. HARNEY, Editor of the Democrat, citizens of Louisville, for his efficient advoca

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, And his bold defence of law and order against bigotry and lawlessness. April 1856.

GENTLEMEN—I must ask your managenee, in am not au faut in a response to such a complimen as this—one so much above my deserts. You must allow me to ascribe it to partial friends, and to the goodness of the cause, which is worthy of the high est regard. I have told Louisville the truth; I extends the such as the such st regard. I have told Louisville the truth; I exostulated with her in advance; I remonstrated
gainst the proceedings I saw before us; I foretold
he consequences, but I was unheeded.

It is the part of the faithful maa to tell his
riend the truth, not to tempt him into crime, and
latter him in his guilt to pro it by his vices. This
have tried to do for Louisville. A few years
go her character stood high, her credit yielded
o nothing; but how is it now? Her name is a by-

o nothing; but how is it now? Her name is a by word all over the world. She must bow her one round head in guilt and shame. Whenever Louis rille is named, men thin't of deeds of horror that ake them shudder. Once a citizen of Louisville broad felt proud of his home. It is not so now so vittated is opinion here that murder, if the vic im is a foreigner or Catholic, is regarded as a veital offense perhaps a meritarious action.

mer position, when the Constitution and laws entucky shall be superior, and all her citizens s red in the rights guaranteed to them.

and shall cherish it in remembrance of esteer friends, and of the cause of which it will rem

Democratic Nominations in Mis souri. The Democratic nags recently sent up ne State of Missouri to the capital thereof, t hold a State Convention, kicked out of the traces refused to pull together, made two conventions and the following tickets, which we find in the Missouri Democrat, shows the result:

DEMOCRATIC ANTI-KNOW-NOTHING NOMINATION For Governor—Thomas H. Benton. For Lieut. Governor—Col. Kelly, of Holt count; For Secretary of State—John M. Richardson, For Register of Lands-A.P. Richardson, of Col-

ood, of Henry county. For Superingendent of Public Schools—Jas. L of Cole county.

of Public Works—Logan Clark, of John

Board of Public Works—Logan Clark, of Johnson county, John H. Lightner, of St. Louis county.

ANTI-BENTON NONINATIONS.

For Governor—Polk, of St. Louis.

For Lieut Governor—Simms, of Cass—Renegad etary of S ate-Massey, of Lawrence

y General-Ewing, of Ray. Auditor—Buffington, Know-Nothing Treasurer—Morrison, Nnow-Nothin Register—Huston, of Lincoln, Kno

For Superintendent of Public Schools-Starke Board of Public Works-Vanhorn, of St. Louis sinop, of Dade; Overstolz, of St. Louis. Electors—Cook, Talbott, Henderson, Benjamir iife, McCracken, Burnes and Goffee.

It will be seen by the letter in another of that the Old Line Whigs of Ghent and vicinity will hold a meeting on the second Saturday imilar meetings be held throughout the statesuggestion we hope that will be generally responded to. It is in the highest degree impo tant that the state should be fully and generally represented at the Whig State and National Conventions which are to commence in this city on

KNOW-NOTHINGISM DYING OUT IN GEORGIA The Know-Nothing Council of Georgia met at Macon on the 15th inst., and adopted the follow ing resolutions:

on, abolish all obligations of secrecy which ha eretofore characterised it as a secret political

peace it to the American party of this State to hold 2 convention at such a time as may be deemed ex-pedient by the Central Executive Committee, to take such action in reference to said nominations as may be deemed advisable.

It will be seen from the above that the grip has been given up-that the pass-words have been given up-that the deluded followers of day once more, and that the cold shoulder has been given to Fillmore and the "nephew of my | April 21st.

ficent project of cutting a ship canal from Havre The Owensboro Fire.—We understood that dress and Platform of the Old-line Whig Conto Paris, which will be navigable by vessels of a the fire at Owensboro, on Friday night, only deslarge size. This would give to the latter city an troyed five frame tenements and one brick house the property of James Rogers, Esq.

A Trip Acress the Prairies-The Crops. ads are characteristic of the present fast age. Without them a large portion of the fertile West, now peopled with an industrious and thriving class would still have been a wilderness. But for railroads the present population of the Atlantic States could not well be sustained. When steamboats were introduced and took the place of the "keel" propelled against the river currents by the laborious process of hand power, ccupying nearly as many months to make a trip as it now requires days by our fast steamers, great work of progress was accomplished; but even steamboats are now found inadequate to meet the demand of the times. Nothing short of a speed of fifty miles an hour seems to satisby the business portion of the traveling public In the construction of railroads now they are no longer allowed to follow the level curves of streams, but are made to span rivers and penetrate hills and mountains on an "air line." The saving of fifty miles railway is no small matter ia the aggregate of travel, in the wear and tear

of cars for a year over a public road. We recently made a trip overland from St. Louis o Louisville. Under the present arrangements with the different companies close connections are now made, taking passengers through each way in one day, and in about seventeen hours inning time. The several roads are now in ery complete running order, and every effort is nade on the part of the managers and employees to render the trip expeditious and comfortable The fare through has recently been reduced to

eight dollars The wheat crops by the way, particularly upon he rolling, dry land, look remarkably promising On some of the flat prairies where the land was not thrown into beds or ridges, before sowing, it has suffered somewhat from an excess of water. When the value of these wet lands shall reach \$50 or \$75 per acre, a thorough system of underraining may be adopted with profit and much to he improvement of the health of the country.

Oats have generally been sown under favorable ircumstances of weather and are coming forvard with unusual vigor. But little corn has een planted. Apple and other hardy fruit trees that have escaped injury from the winter now promise a fair crop.

Whig Address and Platform. In persuance of the order of the Whig Conention at Lexington, we have printed 20,000 opies of the Address and Platform adopted by hat body, and can supply copies gratis on application. Those Know Nothings who take the lorunal, and are not permitted by that paper to know what was done by their former political associates, can procure copies of the proceedings of the Whig Convention by sending to the Couvier office, or to either of the members of the Executive Committe at Frankfort.

Stirring News.

Our columns this morning contain stirring itelligence from all quarters of the globe. The love of peace has nestled again among the monarchies of Europe, while the dark-winged raven of war and rapine is hovering above our conti-

Walker is doing a fine business in Nicaragua fighting fiercely against great odds, but manfully and with a courage worthy of a better cause. In Kansas the cloud of civil war is daily grov ng more threatening. On the Isthmus of Panama there has been

free fight between Americans and the natives. IT Capitalists, Speculators, Manufacturers

and others, will have a fine opportunity for making good investments in Real Estate this (Wedesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, (no postponement a account of the weather) at which time Mr Sam. Hyman will have a large and positive sale f fourteen valuable building lots belonging to on-resident. The sale will be on the premises S. E. corner of Market, and N. E. corner of Jef ferson and Eighteenth streets. This property is located in a ra

of manufacturies and dwellings. No section of the city is susceptible of increasing more steadily and surely in value-and we would advise those wishing to invest in Real Estate not to miss being present and purchasing at the sale. The terms of which are one third cash, balance in one and two years with interest; Eighteenth street is paved with gravel and is a great thoroughfare

Col C. C. Greene, the efficient mail ager on the Louisville and Lexington Rail Road is the proprietor of a new fan or blower for sererating grain from chaff. It works beautifullyndeed far beyond the expectations of the in entor, who felt so entirely confident of the thor ugh manner in which it could execute its work hat on Saturday last he undertook to seperat the falsehoods from the thruths in a big bundle of Louisville Journals. Upon examining the re sult it was discovered that nothing was left but a few advertisements.

We understand that an agent will exhibit th achine in operation during the week in front of the Journal office, where county, state or inlividual rights can be purchased.

TThe Journal waxes very wroth because me of the Democrats of this city intend to pre sent the editor of the Democrat with a splendie service of silver. We are told that the set is aluable one, being probably worth more that all the cups, pitchers, goblets, &c., presented t the editor of the Journal last year. The Demi crat has not only fairly whipped out the edito of the Journal at his own favorite game, but is now stealing the silver cup thunder of the Journal man.

The Hickman Argus says that on Sunda fternoon last, considerable excitement was oc asioned in the neighborhood of the jail by an attempt to escape on the part of Dan. Hagan, who was convicted of murder at the last session of the Circuit Court. The wife of one of the risoners had been permitted to visit her husnd, and when the jailor opened the door of the ell for her to pass, Hagan rushed out. He did not get far before he was recaptured, and is now

THE LOUISIANA CROPS .- The Homer (Claiborne arish) Advocate reports good crops of wheat, ats and rye, with the fruit trees loaded down. The Alexandria Republican says that the erop are backward. The De Soto Farish Columbia says that corn is up and growing finely. The arrisonburg (Catahoula parish) Independent eports dry weather and great suffering. The hibodeaux Minerva says the crops are sufferng and the very worst consequences must

"FULKERSON, THE ECCENTRIC."-A. Ful erson, Jr., author of "A Shadow of a Shade," "The Aquatic Innkeeper," "Fulkerson's Poems," etc., is about publishing a work entiled, "The Philosophical Enquiries and Poetical fusings of the Eccentric Fulkerson." Mr. F s a native of Boyle county, and a young geneman of no ordinary ability.

SALE OF RACING STOCK .- Those who are in erested in blooded stock will be interested earning of the sales that have lately transpired n New Orleans. Lecomte and Poison have been ought by Mr. Ten Broeck for the snug sum of \$12,400; LeRol has been purchased for \$625; Bijou for \$590, and La Dame Blanche for the same figures. The horses are well known and o now is their market valuation.

A complete edition of the works of M R. W. Curtis is soon to be brought out b Messrs. Dix & Edwards of New York. The first volume will be a collection of the charming papers which have appeared in Putnam's Month under the titles of, "Dinner Time," "My Chateaux," "A Cruise in the Flying Dutchman

IF We hear of several parties being made up t pend May Day in some of the beautiful grov the Louisville and Frankfort Railread.

died in Australia on the 7th January. He wa travelling with Madame Bishop. Joe Cowell took his farewell of the stage at

the Broadway theatre, on Wednesday evening, and is going home to Englard. The Port Tobacco (Md.) Times says six in ches of snow fell in that county on Monday,

l ia during 1855 was about \$30,000,000.

More Republicanism.

The small coterie of Mr. Cassius M. Clay's followers who reside in the mountain regions of this State, are given to spasmodic efforts to establish a party of Black Republicans in Kentucky. But these attempts invariably end in n othing. A few men get to see their names in the newspapers. Capt Clay has his chivalry and manliness and boldness trumpeted through the North, and then we hear nothing more of these

We have already mentioned the Repub an meeting in Madison county. There was another assemblage of people of this negro-mania kidney in Rockcastle county Scaffold Cane meeting house on the 20th day f April 1856. Jno. Rimell Esq., was called to the Chair and P. H. West was appointed Recording Secretary, R. D. Cook Corresponding Sec

Kentucky free-soilers until just before some elec-

Vice Presidents, S. E. Cook, S. M. Shearer an John Green.

The following is an extract from the Const ation of the association that was formed: ART, 2d Sec. 1st. This association regards sla y as wrong in principle, most injurious in prace, a subversion of the very ends of Governmen on-and that therefore, it is the duty of th ion to use all just and constitutional means f

Ephriam Preston Esq., was appointed Treas irer, after which the following gentlemen were appointed as delegates to the National Conven tion to meet at Philadelphia on the 17th of June next. R. D. Cook, John Rimell Esq., S. M. Shearer, P. H. West and Jas. Sayers, Esq.

The Imperial Infants of Kentucky.

The Cincinnati Enquirer tells a good story o e birth of two cub lions in Van Amburg's me gerie at Covington, styling them the imperial fants of Kentucky. The interesting event of arred about the time the Empress Eugenie had er first premonitions and every arrangement was made for the safe delivery. The Enquirer says:

It may be satisfactory to the whole con It may be satisfactory to the whole country to learn that the young Princes grow rapidly in strength and knowledge; that they would now weigh at least six pounds; that their appearance is that of well-fed and well-nursed lionilities, and that they give everypromise of proving worthy of the great and noble old State, which, the foremost in this Union in the product of the best specimens of the animal shigodom, may now add to its laurels that of having afforded the birth-place for the only heirs of imperial or royal titles that are recognized on this continent.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE WORLD! Hurley's Sarsaparilla.

This medicine may be taken at any season year, but particularly during the spring and amer months. Gentle though potent in it action, it so rectifies the blood and juices, that eutaneous affections, such as spots, blotches simples, &c., are rapidly cured; and so adapted to all constitutions, that it is deservedly esteemed, by the many thousands that have taken it the most general Family Medicine known.

SUMMER RACES-OAKLAND COURSE.-The reg ular summer meeting over the popular Oakland Course, in the vicinity of this city, commences June 9th and will continue four days. It will be seen by the advertisement we publish that the stakes offered are very inviting. We do not doubt but they, with other inducements, will superinduce a large and interesting gathering o riends of the turf. We have every reason t know that the management of the Oakland Course s in good hands, its proprietor being a gentleman f experience in sporting circles.

Kentucky is famous the world over for her fin six days. orse flesh, having produced a larger number of ast racers than any other State. To keep up hat desirable reputation it is essential that mo attention be paid to the raising of stock, and that mulation be excited by the rewards and triumphs of the race course.

A SIGHT AT THE INNER MAN .- The New York papers notice the arrival in that city of Alexis St. Martin, noted in the annals of medical science as the soldier who accidently shot himself at Mackinaw in 1816, in such a manner as to lay of digestion to scrutiny. He is stopping at men his stomach and expose the entire process French's Hotel in company with Dr. Bunting of Montreal. On Thursday evening Mr. St. Martin was at the rooms of a distinguished surgeon where several of the faculty were permited to ee and examine his wound, which remains in precisely the condition it was when Dr. Beaunont made his valuable series of observation

A DELUDED LORD .- Lord WARD, an Englis obleman, is one of those beings rarely met with He is a young man of immense wealth, probably ne hundred and fifty thousand pourds a year ingularly handsome presence, great mental ac emplishment, a multifarious linguist, an exqui ite connoissuer in paintings and the art, and ne of the best riders, best shots, best billiard layers and best fencers in England; in fact a bdued Crighton in his way But all these advantages are, unfortunately

shaded by an interesting delusion under which e constantly labors that he is in that way in which ladies love to e who love their lords. Some few years since he was married to Miss DE BURGH, a celebrated London beauty, much gainst her wish, and after marriage this strange delusion ripened into such strength that a kind seperation took place, and the lady died of heart adness in a few months. There are, notwithtanding this example, many beautiful moths in he circles of London fashion who would fly at he glitt ering light this moment, regardless of inging their pretty wings.

PERU.-Late intelligence from Peru states hat it is reported there that the British Admiral had received orders to seize the Chincha Isands, and hold them as security for the paymen of the debt due to Great Britain by Peru. Many loubted the truth of the rumors. Castillo ruled nearly alone, and was, in fact, a dictator. Disinguished Peruvians advocated a union of the outh American republicans with the United

SECRETARY MARCY AND THE

When M. Boileau, the French Charge d' Affairs, waited upon the Secretary of State to notify him fficially of the birth of a son to Louis Napoleon. he was received with the Premier's wonted courtesy, and his communication was listened to with all due official respect; but after it was all over, it is said that Mr. Marcy could not help adding, in a friendly way, "you may think a great deal of importance attaches to this ceremoney sir, but really we don't."

The Providence Journal, in an article of nodern spiritualism, declares that its importance in the United States and in Europe, exceeds that which any other philosophical or religious system of deluzion, as some prefer to call it ever reached in so brief a period as that which has elapsed since it first came into notice. No other sect issues so many newspapers and periedicals, and the number of believers in the United States is estimated at two millions

MORE BOLTING .- Mr. Benchley, the present ieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, being in vited to address the citizens of Worcester, on Thursday evening, did not go, but sent a letter, n which he says:-"The nomination of Mr. Fillmore was unexpected and unfortunate, and the emination of Mr. Donelson not only unfortuate, but an insult to the North."

ILLINOIS STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR .- Th ist of premiums and general regulations of the State fair to be held at Alton on the 30th of Sep ember, on the 1st 2d, and 3d days of October next have been published officially. The pre niums amount to \$7,000

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, says: General Houston's announcement as an independent candidate for the Presidency, is the topic of much speculation among our political wire-workers he General expects to canvass the count

ILLINOIS BANKS .- Since the date of the Audior's last published statement (November 30, 1855,) the following Banks have been organized under the General Banking Law of Illinois, viz: ne Morgan County Bank... nk of Quincy....e Prairie State Bank.... ne Ryshville Bank....

TThe New Crystal Palace is to be sold May SUMMARY.
UNION COURSE, Sunday, April 20 -- Purse \$300-2 Mile

heats. T. G. Moore's b. f. Puss Farris, by Wagner, dam Argentine.

A. L. Bingaman's ch. g. Tom. McGuffin, by Ruffin, dam, La Bacchante.

J. L. Imlay's (C. M. Johnson's) ch. f. Undine, by Yorkshire, dam Margave.

Z. dis. 1 2 2 dis. 1 2 2 dis. 1 2 dis. 1 2 2

The Central American News.

flavorite company by his side, and in another moment was seen with them, the French and German companies beating a hasty retreat. Every effort was made, upon the part of Maj. O'Neill, Captain

wardly and shameful retreat, but all was in vain

chs. None could view them without their utmo

General Walker afterwards assumed command in

Letter from Cincinnati.

Prospects of the Old-Line Whigs-Anecdote-Th

War-Theatricals, &c., &c.

MESSES. EDITORS: The good cause for which you

city have already organized one club, and numerou

are flocking to the old and well-beloved standard-

the sound, substantial and conservative platform

adopted by the Whigs of Kentucky. It is to Ken

tucky that the nation is to be indebted for the re

rganization of the party which, had the noble

Clay survived, would never have been disbanded

the party organ, and looks to you for intellige

We heard a good thing yesterday. A couple

is to the progress of the movement.

This he supposed would be a clincher.

CINCINNATI, O., April 29.

son, and had started to the department of Gua

mpathies being aroused.

would be shot for cowardice.

or had got hold of the panic-stricken Co

tant Johnson and others, to arres

heathed sword, he bore onward, when

Tobacco Statistics. We give place in our columns this morning to an interesting and valuable report which was yester-day transmitted to Congress from the Statistical Office, in the State Department, in pursuance of a resolution offered by Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia. in We publish to-day an interesting account military operations in Costa Rica, of the corps under the command of Col. Schlessirger solution offered by Mr. Fadahlet, or Tagains.

Be House of Representatives on the 17th inst.

Not the least interesting feature in this report is be evidence it exhibits of the utility and public dvantage of such a bureau as that from which it as emanated, as well as of the promptness with which such information can be supplied to Congress by the country. urnished us by one of the officers who, in noble ntrast with the poltroon commander, took as ctive part in the engagement. It is a lucid and candid expose of the facts such as they fell under his observation, and as such we commend it to nd the country.

The document itself contains valuable information, presented in a compendious form and well-lassified arrangement: the careful attention of our readers. The following is the account above alluded to

An Account of the Expedition to Costa Rica, by one of the OfficerS who took a part in the Entermassined arrangement.

Interment "respecting the tariff duties, Festrictions, Prohibitions, and Custom-house Regulations, applicable to American Tobacco in the principal Commercial Countries of Europe." On the 27th day of February last, one hundred On the 27th day of February last, one hundred and seventy emigrants left New Orleans under the supervision of Captain Thorpe, with a view of trying their fortune in "Central America." They arrived in Granada without death or accident. After being in that city about three days, the war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica was declared, and an expedition ordered against Costa Rica under command of Colonel Schlessinger. This expedition was composed of the 170 from New Orleans, one company from New York, and an escort of one of the old companies, making in all, about two hundred and eighty troops. BREMEN levies a tariff duty of 1 of 1 per cent.— nport duty is levied at the rate given on the in-oice value, with the addition of freight and insurepted) must be entered at this port by a licensed hip-broker, the exemption in favor of American essels having been conceded by the Bremen Senate

From the National Intelligencer.

GREAT BRITAIN levies a duty of 72c per lb., and 5 per cent. additional.—Tobacco, snuff and cigars are prohibited to be imported into Great Britain, unless in vessels of not less than 120 tons burden, and into ports approved by the Commissioners of Customs. These ports are London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Lancaster, Cowes. Falmouth, Whitehaven, Plymouth, New Castle, Southampton, Preston and Swansea, in England; Aberdeen, Leith and Greenock, in Soctland; and Dublin, Belfast, Galway, Limerick, Londonderry, Newry, Sigo, Waterford, Wexford and Drogheds, in Ireland. Duties alike from all countries and in all bottoms.

FRANCE—Tobacco a Governmentmonopoly.—By the terms of the treaty of June 24, 1822, American e old companies, managed and eighty troops. The expedition proceeded on their march is good tope of success, but it was generally conceded in a ew days that the Colonel in command was not skilled in his undertaking. The marches were badconducted—our movements being most frequent in the heat of the day and our encampment elessness was observable at almost every halt, as rell as upon the march, apparently inviting an at-ack from the enemy and a massacre of the Ameri-ans, before sufficient alarm could be given. In troof of the fact, when but a few days' march from te terms of the treaty of June 24, 1822, Americal roduce, if imported direct to France, in Unite produce, if imported direct to France, in United States buttons, is admitted on the payment of the same duties as apply to similar importations, in other countries out of Europe, in French vessels. The origin of the merchandise must, however, be duly authenticated and certified by the collector at the port of exportation and by the French Consul Armericant choice is nurrhosed by the Commission. where the enemy was met, upon the occasion of one of the few night marches, it was found that the ordnance train, consisting of fifteen to twenty ani-mals, was lost from the main body of the troops. Again, upon another occasion of an evening march, when we had laid by as we supposed within three miles of the enemy, with a view of surprising them by a night attack, when we had arrived at our destination—an alarm was given by the vice the strength of the property of American tobacco is purchased by the Commissioners of the Regie for the Government factories, and ers of the Regie for the Government actories, and is admitted either in French or American vessels free of duty. In foreign vessels the duty is \$1.86 per 100 kilogrammes, (221 lbs.) The monopoly was established in 1810 by Imperial decree.

Holland levies a duty of 28c per 221 lbs.—If imported direct from the United States, admitted on few yards of us, in ambush. Our battallion was a few yards of us, in ambush. Our battallion was drawn up in regular line of battle, but soon we learned the alarm was false, at about which time it was recollected that the ordnance train had been left behind a mile or more, entirely unprotected.

This condition of things continued throughout the march, until our arrival at the ranche of Santa Rosa, where everything wore the appearance of earlesness too inviting to an army to be passed by he same terms, whether in American or nation

SPAIN—Tobacco is a Government monopoly.—Admitted at the port of Malaga in American vessels, at a duty of 20c., and in Spanish at a duty of 15c. per lb. The privilege of the tobaco monopoly in Spain is rented to individuals, and yields a revenue of about \$4,000,000 per annum.

Beligium levies a duty of \$1.86 per 221 lbs.—In the direct trade between the United States and Beligium the vessels of both nations are equalized by treaty. In the indirect or triangular trade there are discriminations, though frequetly appended by arclessness too inviting to an army to be passed by nimproved; for about 3 o'clock the day after our mimproved; for about 3 o'clock the day after our batallion arrived at this point, our camp was surprised by an attack, in open day, of the enemy, who had so well improved their chances, from our want of proper picquets, as to approach on one side to within fifty yards of the Colonel's headquarters and the ordnance department. On this side the enemy was protected by an ambush. When the and the ordnance desartment. On this side the enemy was protected by an ambush. When the alarm was given, Capi. Thrope's and Creighton's companies were ordered into the yard of the house where the ordnance was stationed and the worthy Colonel had his quarters. Upon their arrival in the yard, and while forming their companies, the enemy opened their fire from the ambush. In the midst of the confusion, the two companies above mentioned formed, and for some time nobly contended with the enemy. The fight had not progressed, however, longer than from seven to ten minutes, when the affrighted Colonel ordered his favorite company by his side, and in another mo-

SPAIN-Tobacco is a Government monopoly

Belgium.

Sardinia—a Government monopoly—The an nual revenue cannot be calculated as the Italian States are grouped in official returns of commerce Austria—a Government monopoly.—When im ported by permission of the Government the dut is \$4.85 per 110 lbs., besides 97c. per lb. for a li ense to import.

Sweden levies a duty of 5 5-6 per lb.—The duty

SWEDEN levies a duty of 3-5-6 per 10.—The duty 5 over 100 per cent, and importations from the U. 5 are diminishing annually. Norway levies a duty of 4½c. per 1b.—Owing to difference in the weights and measures in use in forway, the duty is about 33 3 per cent. less than article, for the factories of the Government rived chiefly from Brazil, about half a milli per annum being received from the U. S.

and, with unsheathed sword, he bore onward, when the retreat became general.

The New Orleans company, under command of Captain Thorpe, did their duty well and bravely, as the number of the killed, wounded and missing will prove. The New York company, commanded by Capt. Creighton, and the Nicaraguans, commanded by Captain Ruddler, also acquitted themselves well. But the French and Dutch were the first to follow the Calcad, who he area, the retreat countries. Quantit's Duties paid. Pounds. \$15,632.
38,056,000 \$18,97,468.
24,2-3.000 Av. annual revenue fr.
40,566,000 monopoly \$16,000,000.
25,193,000 Av. annual revenue fr.
7,324,000 Av. annual revenue fr.
7,324,000 monopoly, \$4,000,000.
4,010,000 No data from which to retain amount of revenue free free from monopoly \$125,805, besides an annual 2,945,000.
Porofit to the Regio of July Profit of Profi Amongst those who fell during the action, was one of New Orleans, noblest sons—Peter Grayson, who was ever found in the performance of his duty, and whose loss excited an immense sorrow, which will continue with his brothers-in-arms who hav The march in retreat was for unwards of seve An emarch in retreat was for apwards of secu-dary through trackless woods, over rugged moun-tains, across rivers, and with but a single meal for six days. The return of the troops to Virgin Bay presented a sight seldom seen—of men with bleed-ing feet, half naked forms and half starved stom-

Notes.—The total receip's from custom duties is rance for one year (1848.) according to official return lero 146,000,000 francs. of which 86,000,000 were derive roun tobacco, nearly all grown in the United States.

The Austrian Empire contains 36,514,397 inhal sympathies being aroused.

Schlessinger was on trial before a court-martial inder charge of cowardice, negligence, &c., and so ar as the evidence had progressed it was sufficient o convict him. Up to last accounts the trial was still progressing and was believed by many that he tants. The annual yield, (average) of tobacco in Austria is estimated at 79,000,000 pounds. The only lateria is estimated as 13,000,000 pointed. The own laces where the plant is permitted to be grown re Hungary, Galicia, the Tyrol and Venice. In lungary it is the leading staple, the annual crop acaching as high as 68,000,000 pounds. Of this one-nird is sold to the Austrian Regis, one-third is oreign countries, and the remaining one-third is occurred at home. The average annual importana Casta, in Costa Rica, with 700 men, with the del termination to attack the enemy on sight. Gen. Walker was not discouraged, and the health onsumed at home. The average annual importa-on from the United States is from two and a half

tobacco, and imports from 9,000,000 to 11,000,000 re so nobly laboring is beginning to feel the force of ne mental motive power applied to it through the lumns of the Courier. The young Whigs of this illion operatives."
Bremen imports annually from 35,000,000 to 50, thers will spring up. Young and sanguine hearts

ctured in that city and re exported to foreign urg imports only from 1,000,000 to 2,000-00 pounds annually, most of which, after being annual topacco crop of Russia is about 25,-The annual consumption of tobacco in Spain is at 9,000,000 pounds, one-third of which is impo

and Kentucky recognizes in the Louisville Courte ted for the Government factories from the United gent emen were conversing upon the re-organiz ion of the Whig party. The elder, being a rabid Know-Nothing, after a long vituperative harangue, aid the thing was impossible; that Know-Nothing-sm had swallowed it up, like the whale did Jonah. accoannually imported into the principal commet al countries of Europe may be thus stated: Fo ach inhabitant of Great Britain 14 ounces; fo

each inhabitant of France 10 ounces; for each inhabitant of Belgium 2½ pounds; for each inhabitant of Holland 2½ pounds; for each inhabitant of the Hanse Towns 5 pounds; for each inhabitant of Hanover 3½ pounds; for each inhabitant of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz 2 pounds; for each inhabitant of the States of the Zoliverein onent, no ways abashed, quietly asked him if i ad not read the entire story? "To be sure," was the answer.
"Well, then, I suppose you are aware that after a
well, then he whale sickened of his 'mess,' and aproached the shore and threw Jonah up on dry nd: for each inhabitant of Russia 1 ounce: for "Yes, I remember all that," replied the K. N. d into Great Britain during a period variable.

1851'-52-53) was 24,543,334 pounds, on here was levied an average annual duty of 1,760. The average annual quantity import-france during the same period was 14,690,

ded and the committee present named in the act

Mutual Life and Fire Insurance Company" on

Resolved, That John Herr, J. B. O'Bannon, and

he solved, in a solution to the committee of corpo-taters to take such legal advice, and all other neasures as they may find necessary to organize

measures as they may find necessary to organize said company in a legal manner and report at an adjourned meeting to be held at the Farmers' Ex-thange on Saturday May 3d at 11 o'clock.

On motion of Gibson Mallory Esqr., the fol-

olved. That a committee of three be appoint

Resolved. That a committee of three be appoint-by the chair to draft rules and regulations to wern the Farmers' Exchange, which shall name all e priveleges of the memb.rs and be reported at e next regular meeting on Saturday, May 3d at io 'zlock—committee, Ben. Casseday, Gibson Mal

T. W. Fiske-on motion the meeting adjourned

Letter from an Old-Line Whig.

GHENT, Ky., April 26th, 1856.

To the Editors of the Courier:—
With high hopes and bounding hearts we, the Old-Line Whigs of Ghent and vicinity, read the pro

eedings of the National Whige at Lexington on the 2th inst. All hail to the prospect in the state of the stat

turday in May next, and would respectfully sug-est to Whigs inevery county and district in the tate to do likewise! What though the field be

who have gone away after strange Gods, I would arnestly appeal to return once more under the am-

day exults over a great victory its party achieved

in a recent election for township trustees at Tren-

ton, Ky. The magnitude of the triumph may be

earnestly appeal to return once more appearance ple folds of that hanner that has so often protects with STANDING WHIG."

wing resolution was adopted;-

otion adopted the following resolutions:-

"but what of it?"

"Nothing, only that after that event Jonah went on and performed a great mission, and the whale was never afterwards heard of. Now, sir, the Whig party has been enguiphed by this whale of Know-Nothingism, but, like the ghost of Banquo, it will not stay down. It will come forth purified and invigored by its rest, and perform a great mission. My only hope is, that shat day of revival may be near at hand." suppose you have been informed by the public ed into France during the same period 000 pounds; into Holland 18,660,000 Well, after several pugilistic encounters, in which press was pretty roughly handled, the affair the minated by the belligerent parties shaking has werage annual amount of duty was \$40,600; and nto the Hanse Towns 38,637,667 pounds, on which minated by the belligerent parties shaking hands and agreeing to be friends. The one thing worthy of remark is, "the press refused to retract, and maintained their refusal." So wags the world. The theaters are doing a good business here. That talented gentleman, E. L. Davenport, has just concluded an engagement at the People's, where he has been remarkably successful. The National is doing a small business, endeavoring to create an excitement by producing scenic pieces. Mons. Henry Appy gave a concert last night, which was well attended. Louisville's favorite, Billy Boyd, late of Warden's Opera Troune, has just departed Farmers' Exchange. The fourth regular meeting of the Farmers was held at their Exchange on Saturday April 26. President Hobbs in the chair. After engthy discussion by the members present, ac ion of the Exchange for the time was suspen-

rell attended. Louisville's favorite, Billy Boyd, ate of Warden's Opera Troupe, has just departed rom here, having an engagement with Mr. Van amburgh. Mr. Peter Bichings and his accombished daughter are playing at the People's.

Yours, TCHOUPITOULAS. Know-Nothingism Going to Seed. The Memphis Bulletin, an ably edited journal that still adheres to the principles of the old Whig party, has the following correct article in a late

s to be in statu quo, if not positively losin and. As our readers know, there was a large de ground. As our readers know, there was large fection from it at the North, at the first jump mainay has spread South, and, at intervals, on ter another prop is falling away from it. The porgans keep up a vigorous effort to "get up enthuse;" but it resembles very much the gar whistling of little boys passing a grave-yard to whistling of little boys passing a grave-yard to whistling of little boys passing a grave-yard to little the property of the grave the character. icket—very tail in front, but miserably diminutive und stunted in the hinder parts—was a bad thing to begin with. Many of the very best and warmes riends of Millard Filmore—men who prefer him to any man in America—cannot "go" the tail appendant. They regard the Philadelphia nomina clons as placing him in a grievously false position $De \ pluss—Mr. Filmore's absence in Europe, and the uncertainty of his cordial acceptance, if he proceeds at all contributes to make the "damper."$ tributes to make the "damp ed at the first from this mesalliance, rin a downright chill. Indeed, the condition

"Oh, Bric's!" 'Bricks!"
You're in a very bad fix!" Whether the Democrats will be any better off SAM"—generally known as OLD-LINE WHIGISM devotees, sprinkled here and there like good -having no solicitudes but those engene

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says: It has been officially ascertained that forging and

It has been omerany ascertained that forging as-counterfeiting of certificates or warrants for bount land, to defraud both the public and the Govern ment, has been extensively carried on, and doubt have arisen whether this is an offense for whice punishment can be inflicted under existing law. punshment can be inflicted under existing laws. The pension and land bureaus have prepared a bill, which is now before the House Judiciary Committee, declaring such acts felony, to be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and imprisonment with hard labor not exceeding ten years, at the discretion of the court.

Letter from Henry County.

K. N. Ratification Meeting-No Speaker and no Hearers-A Big Failure-Democratic Rally-The Antis in high spirits-Anti K. N. County

NEWCASTLE, Henry Co., Ky., April 29, 1856. Editors of the Courier:-It will not be amiss to give you a few items of ws from this locality. Yesterday was County court day, and it had been understood and expected hat Mr. E. F. Waide, one of the Democratic electors for the Seventh Congressional District, would address the people of Henry at that time, as he had

publicly made for him, at the last Circuit Court.

But a publication in the Louisville Journal announ-

ed the fact that the friends of Fillmore and Donel-

son would have a meeting upon that day, in New-

castle, and that eminent speakers were engaged for as a matter of courtesy to his opponents, notified his friends in Henry to postpone his appointment, as it is not customary for the parties to interfere with each other in the ratification meetings. So, on yesterday, all day long, people were hunting for he friends of Fillmore and Donelson, and their ratification meeting, expecting to hear some big guns, and to hear the Pope demolished, and such other feats as the Know-Nothings alone know how to acomplish; but strange to say, during the entire day here was no gathering, of even five or ten, that there was no gathering, of even five or ten, that would seem as an apology for an enthusiastic meeting. And the Democrats and Antis, finding finally that there was no possible chance to have the Pope beheaded or the Dutch and Irish demolished, determined that they would collect together and touch up the dark lanternites slightly, for fear the order would expire, bodiaciously, in Henry. They accordingly met in the court-house, in the afternoon, and though their preckers by appointment was above; if gly met in the court-nouse, and their speaker, by appointment was absent, it ademonstrated that the Anties are talking boys was demonstrated that the Anties are talking boys, and no doubt there were then speakers enough present to have bearded Pope Swigert and all of his generals and lieutenants, had they or any of them offered fight. In the first blace, before your humble servant had given up his search for the ratification meeting, having found it necessary to look ation meeting, naving rotative recessity to look to sundry barns, caves and sink-holes, for he was termined not to be eluded by them, so as to place out of his power to write the Courier of the dodetermined not to be eluded by them, so as to place it out of his power to write the Courier of the doings and sayings of these mysterious men. I say, before this search was completed, the Democrats had met at the court-house, and a young gentleman who said, as we understood, that he was a candidate for some office, addressed the meeting. No doubt he did very well, but we did not hear him. Mr. Skinner, who is a skinner by name and pro-sion, then addressed the meeting, and no bute ever removed the covering from bullock or law with greater certainty and expedition than Mr. S inner take the hide from the dark lant party. His speech was perhaps something too bit er, as it is not courageous to strike relentlessly allen foe, but wiser and better to speak respectful

fallen foe, but wiser and better to speak respectfully and forcibly, thus aimingto command their judgements rather than excite their passions.

Next the meeting was addressed by the staunch and amiable Democrat Mr. Leach, of New Castle, who made an admirable speech, and after the skinning process proceeded to Leach and bled; but this operation was done so skillfully that it gave but little pain and it is believed by all who witnessed it that much good will be the result. If not affecting the entire recovery of the patient, some of his parts or members at least, were wholy cured.

This was a jolly day with the Democrats of Henry, and they left for their homes with the firm hope and belief that Henry county will give the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention from four to five hunf the Cincinnati Convention from four to five hun red majority; but before they started it was deter ned among themselves to elect Mr. Charles mpstead their next Sheriff, and to elect their present Clerk, Mr. Edward P. Thomas, who is an Old-Line Whig and an excellent Clerk.

Adieu. WATCH.

King James's Version Compared

with the Work of the Holy Spirit.

When the Arch-Enemy of mankind undertook t prove Him, to whom the Holy Spirit and the voice from Heaven had just borne testimony at the Jordan, one of the answers given by the Founder of Christianity was: "It is written, man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." And this is the answer now of every faithful, truthful heart, it is the answer too, not only in words, but in every action of life. In the ear of every true and faithful follower of Jesus Christ rings the eternal voice, uttering: "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." "The word that I have "Heaven and earth shan pass away, but my wordshall not pass away." "The word that I have spoken the same shall judge him in the last day." "If you continue in my word then are you my disciples indeed." These are the declarations of the Holy Spirit, and the testimony of every Biblica scholar who has spoken on the subject is, that there is not one version of the Word of God in the English language that in all respects represents faithfully inguage that, in all respects represents faithful the words" that are to survive the destruction "the words" that are to survive the destruction of the heavens and the earth, the word that is to judge each one of us at the last day, the word by our continuance in which our discipleship is to be as-certained. If we have not the fullness of these words, how are we to prepare for the judgment? If we have not the word to begin with, how are we to continue in it? No scholar anywhere pretends to a all the records of Biblical literature. for the temporal blessings promised the Jews, the utmost pains were taken to make known in a plain and intelligible manner every word that God had uttered through Moses. In Deuteronomy the mandate is given more than once: "You shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall you diminish aught from it." And when Joshus, after the discruction of Ai, stood with Mt. Ebal on one side and Mt. Gerizim on the other, he read the words that had been uttered by Moses, and we are told that "there was n.t a word of all that Moses commanded which Joshua read not before all the congregation of Israel, with the women and the little ones and the strangers that were conversant tle ones and the strangers that were conversan re all the words of the Holy Spirit in the new dis are all the words of the Holy Spirit in the new dispen-sation, in their proper places, and faithfully rendered into intelligible English? Inspiration asks a ques-tion on this subject that should sink deep into the mind of every human being, a question intimately connected with the whole principle of revision: For if they escaped not who refused Him, who spake on earth, much more we who turn away from Him who speaketh to us from Heaven?" Each individual heat to extite this matter for himself or herself, and s to settle this matter for himself or herself, and

f reading Hebrew or Greek, concur in the declaration that the English language has not one version of Holy Writ in it, faithful in all respects to sion of Holy Writin it, faithful in all respects to the inspired originals, we should have supposed that upon the first attempt to procure such a desirable, such an essential work, all lovers of Divine truth would have hastened to the effort and assisted in the great undertaking. No one, a priori, would have supposed that clergymen would have annouced from their pulpits that they know that King Jam s's version is defective as a translation, but that it is good enough! It would have been difficult to imagine that the most intense sectarianism could have thus insulted the majesty of heaven. Yet we see and hear such things as ordinary occurrences. We see the intense sectarianism of this age, raising its puny arm to assail an effort to secure a faithful transfer into English of the ideas expressed by the Holy Spirit in Hebrew and Greek. If the learning, Joly Spirit in Hebrew and Greek. If the les Holy Spirit in Hebrew and Greek. If the learning, the piety, the fidelity and the holiness that stand pledged before God and man, to spare no effort within human means to procure a faithful translation of the revelation of God, had undertaken acts of impiety, of dishonesty, of falsehood, of treason against the King of Heaven, they could scarcely have been assailed with misrepresentations more groundless, calumnies more unfounded, abuse and virulence more unstinted. These things are a sad commentary upon the sectarianism of the Hebrew or Greek scholar in the world, who can read any one chapter of King James's version, without seeing the absolute necessity of corrections. And in order to show that the appeal that he Bible Union has made to the world is recognised by Catholic scholarship, as we have shown it is by ALL the Protestant scholarship that he ever spoken, we quote the following clear, divinely truthful and righteous sentiments of Bishop Kenrick, of Maryincorporation of the "Kentucky Farmer's

In Bishop Kenrick's preface to his new transla

In Bishop Kenrick's perace to his new transar ion of the Acts, Epistles, and Apocalypse, he says. If there be a single passage in which the meaning of the sacred text is wilfully perverted it is enough o involve the whole work in condemnation. A jour or a letter must not be taken from the law. The word in a charter under the seal of the Gr King. Not without a special design of Provident the closing book of the sacred volume denounce woes to the man who shall take away from or a to the words of that prophecy, a threat which et tends to all who adulterate the Word of God, che ging that which should remain involute, thou en and earth pass away." There is not a fr eaven and earth pass away. There is not 'rotestant on this earth who will call in qualities sterling truths attered by Bishop Ka' to their excellence all the prophets of Israel, a incomplete agencies of the new dispensation bear incomp. How far King James's version can state accurate the particular trial only to bear with the fact that although Catholics are deride Rhemish version of the New Testament, Bishop Kenrick has made "a new version of the New Testament from the Yulgate, and diligently compared it with the Greek text, being a revision of the Rhemish translation." This excellent and commendable work is open to the purchase of Catholics and Protestants, and although Bishop Kenrick and his clergy are accused of a desire to hide the Word of God from the laity, there is nothing in all this resident that headths any other thought than a so ersion that breathes any other thought than a so citude to make the Word of God as clear, full, and licitude to make the word of God as clear, fun, and intelligible as possible to every human being. The notes, critical and explanatory, are in the main in structive and valuable, and they do his learning, hi piety, and his love of truth a great deal of credit And the world has seen neither Pope nor Council. the sopious treasures of the Greek text, but Pr the copious treatment of the sestant sectarianism rouses its forces agriching of King James's version from the sources of the inspired text, as though it what was the Word of God in the h

ligionists in the world. Let them hope that they re not infallible.

We now ask the reader to look at King James's ext, which some Protestants are accused of wor hipping idolatrously, and compare it with the disecrifications we call up a few specimens in appropriate classes. The reader will please underand that those we publish are not all the speci-ensof their kind in King James's version; what we

their kinds.

In the nature of things it is impossible that the Holy Spirit can ever contradict himself, and in the napired text nothing of the kind is ever seen. Let us compare the divine word with King James's

CONTRADICTIONS.

MISTRANSLATION.

In our former articles we referred to the defective inspiration have been under a cloud of doubt for more than 200 years, in the English version of the Bible. And after the illustrious labors of Mills had established these facts about one hundred years after a ling James's version was made, no effort was attempted by Bible societies, nor by the sects by I since the Bible Union commenced its labor soever denieth the Son, the same hath not the Father [but he that acknowledgeth the Son hath the Father also."] The passage in italies and brackets was not in the received Greek text at the date of the common version, though it was found in some

responsibilities? The American Bible Society was commended for doing in one instance what the Bible Union is abused for trying to do in ALL SIMILAR CASES. All scholars know that there are a great many spurious readings in the book of Revolations; why are they not corrected by the Bible Societies? For instance, in Rev. v: 14—"Him that liveth forever and ever," is condemned by the critical editions; it has no ancient manuscript authority, and is not in the Syriac, Arabic, Copt'c, or Ethiopic versions. But we shall recur to this department of our subject in another article.

We close with a few more palpable examples of the errors of King James's version. In Acts v: 30, the original says: "Whom you did kill, hanging him on a tree," as Wickliffe rendered it in 1380, and as

ion to those who are in Christ Jesus," who walk not after the flesh but after the spirit. The italiised words are in our common version, but are not cised words are in our common version, but are not in the inspired text at that place.

We think that we have said enough to-day to show that there is not one duty on this earth, not an obligation, due alike to God and man, that is more imperative than a revision of the Bible. God will not hold him guiltless who shrinks from the work, and the platform of the Bible Union is broad enough to hold every honest Christian on earth. If our anti-revision friends think that we are incomthem to come in. If they can outwork us, and out-vote us, they may guide this revision enterprise. They have only made it grow apace by opposition;

JAMES EDMUNDS, T. S. BELL. Col. Preston.-We clip the following from

The many thousand friends of this gallant and high-hearted gentleman in Kentucky, will be cleased to learn that he has been named for the vice Presidency at two or three points in the South and West, and that several prominent papers have

There must be something rotten in the man agement of the Pacific Railroad. The St. Loui

Intelligencer says:

On the Upper Division of the Pacylie Railros between St. Louis a d Jefferson City, that is, the fitty miles next this side of Jefferson City—about one Million Dollars have been spent, above a estimates of the Engineers; while on the Divisi irmediately this side of it, the work was notus down below the extenders of the Engineers—it the Engineers of the Engineers—it the Engineers—it is the control of the cont The pension and land bureaus have prepared a bill, which is now before the House Judiciary Committee, declaring such acts felony, to be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and imprisonment with hard labor not exceeding \$85,000 and imprisonment with hard labor not exceeding ten years, at the discretion of the court.

John Batet, senior, of Greenville, S. C., had twenty-four children by his first wife, and has had half a dozen more by his second.

John Batet, senior, of Greenville, S. C., had twenty-four children by his first wife, and has been arrested as the incendiary.

John Batet, senior, of Greenville, S. C., had twenty-four children by his first wife, and has been arrested as the incendiary.

Massachusetts Whigs.

The Boston Courier publishes the addresses of the Whig Convention at Lexington, and appends the following remarks, declaring that on the principles and platform as laid down, the Whigs of Massachusetts can stand with the. Whigs o

Kentucky:
This is the call of our Whig brethren in Kentucky, which we copy entire, and our friends in Massachusetts should adopt all its principles. Fentucky and Massachusetts were the strong States which the Whigs could always rely upon in the days of fortune or misfortune, and although the politicians of the two States might have been divided with regard to the prominence of their two great citizens, they never disagreed with regard to the principles which the two great men advocated. It is well to see now that the Whigs of Kentucky and Massachusetts can stand upon the same platform, and that in weal or woe they are not separated in principles adopted by the convention will commend itself to the opinion of many Whigs of New England.

Speaking of the platform, the Boston Cours

Speaking of the platform, the Boston Courier then adds:

These are the words of truth and soberness, and they form a sufficient platform under which the Whigs of all parts of the country can raily. It is true that the venerated mames of Webster and Clay can no longer be invoked for the purpose of railying voters to the polls, and the younger portion of the community have not now the same thrilling feeling which invoked their fathers to stand by the principles of right and truth when sustained by the great Whig statesmen. The Democrats stand pretty firm in their organization, being distracted only by personal opinions with regard to the Presidency. There is a very good example in the late election in the former Whig State of Connecticut, where the Democrats, with all the Nebraska-Kansas influence which was brought against them—and all the patent organization of the American party—sent out a large plurality for State officers, and if the election of that State had depended, as that of Massachusetts does, upon a plurality, the Democrats would have been in the ascendency. It is fair to presume that a good portion of the Whigs of Connecticut preferred to vote for the Democrats rather than to mix themselves up with sidew-se parties in whom they had no confidence.

The Know-Nothing party of the country is shattered to pieces in about every State of the Union. The Republican party is fearful, apparently, with regard to the result of putting a champion of its own upon the field for the Presidency. These two parties, which have drawn much of their strength from the Whigs, do not look ahead with any sort of confidence of feeling. They are benumbed and chilled by the consciousness of the fact that they have a sectional barrier against them on one side and an equally repulsive feeling on the other. The Republicans cannot corva s mason and Dixon's line with any chance of success anywhere. The Amercans cannot carry a single one of the Nor.hwestern States. The two parties are as powerless for national par y like that of the Wh

severed sticks of the bunch in the fable can only represent truly the discordant elements of the two parties which growl in unison at the Administration, but which have not a single ligature which can unite them with each other, so far that they may make head against its men and its principles.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.] IN CAMP AT LECOMPTON, Sunday Night, 9 o'clock, April 19, 1856.

Sunday Night, 9 o'clock, April 19, 1856.)
Failure to take the Prisoners-Return of the Sheriff-Excitement-Order for U. S. Troops Sent-Prompt Action-Sundries.
The Sheriff and his posse returned to-day from L-wrence, without Wood; he was barricaded in his house, and strongly guarded. They attempted to take one or two other prisoners, but were forcibly prevented. While in Lawrence, the Sheriff and party were grouned at, hissed, threateners iff at d party were groaned at, hissed, threatened and cursed—every thing was done to aggravate them to commit an assault, so it is believed, that the fanati's might have an excuse, however poor, to maltreat, perhaps to shoot all of them.— They hate Jones, and would like to have a chance to take his life in a row. After using all due means to arrest the prisoners, the party lest and returned home about four o'clock.

The question then on every body's lips was, "what will the Governor do?" All was excitement; Council after Council was held; men hur-ried to and fro; the Governor looked thoughtful; the Secretary seemed uneasy; General Whitfield appeared determined; the settlers gathered in from their claims, and all were on tip-tee waiting for the news of what was to be done. Some wanted the Sheriff to summon a posse of two or three hundred, who should go to Lawrence and take the prisoners at all hazards; but happily wi ser counsels prevailed, and it was agreed that the uld issue a call for a smail detachment of United States troops; and accordingly an express rider will start from here in a few moments for Fort Leavenworth, with orders for Col. Sumner to send on the detachment. The idea is this: the abolitionists refuse to acknowledge the lo so in order to save their necks it and writs are to be put in the hands of the Sher-iff, not only for Wood, but for all those who forerescued him from Jones, and they are to be lone, but to be taken if it requires all the Govern-

known, all is perfectly quiet; there is no excite-ment, and no outbreak is now apprehended. The Nashville Railroad.

Gov. Helm, the President of this important enterprise has succeded in selling to citizens of Louisville one hundred bonds of \$1,000 each for the benefit of his road. This sale, at 85 cents to the dollar, will yield the company \$85,000, and there is a fair prospect for the disposal of We regard this as the most encouraging featur in the progress of the road that we have been called upon to chronicle for some time. It demonstrates the re-establishment of confidence at ome in the management of the affairs of the

By the way, we find in the Elizabethtown Intelligencer a notice of a railroad meeting in that place, from which we make the following

Gov. Helm's exposition of the affairs of the road and company was opportune—or, as the expression goes, "in the very nick of time," for a worthy member of the board, Mr. Pope, a gentleman of intelligence and influence, was in our town a day or two previous, and gave a very discouraging account of the prospects of the road, intimating that the Directory was going ahead "pell mell," without any definite object in view, and that in his opinion the enterprise must fail—that the road was mortgaged to a foreign corporation, and could make no progress until the mortgage was canceled. Our people have unfortunately become addicted to attaching undue importance to the cavilings of croakers, in connection with this matter, and the oracular declarations of Mr. Pope were "manna" to the few disaffected.

ames. Our deacon, who ran away with another man'

wife and \$25,000 of other men's money, we have since ascertained, although he left three children behind him, he was very careful to take with him

The Cincinnati Gazette, of yesterday, says:

The Cincinnati Gazette, of yesterday, says:

The course of the money market during the week has been in favor of borrowers, and the feeling prevalent at close is much easier than we had occasion to notice in our last weekly review, but still the demand is about equal to the supply, and capitalists experience no difficulty in making satisfactory disposition of their funds. Rates of interest on first-class paper range from 10 to 12 per cent. and outside of the regular discount houses they vary from 12 to 24. The offerings of good paper in the streets, however, have diminished, and there

Sisters.

Much excitement has been created at West Milford by the elopement of Mrs. Sarah Courson, with Mr. David White, of the same place. This is the third time this lady has figured as one of the parties of an elopement. Her first elopement occurred at the age of 20, or thereabouts, when the left her mother's residence, with her first lover and came to New York, staid a spell, came back with a child in embryo, never having been married—or at least it is so said. She became a mother, and resided at home about six months or a year, when she went off on a tour with a man named Armstrong, a New Yorker.

She was afterwards married to a Courson, with whom she resided till the 25th of March last, when she again left West Milford to meet the said David White, before spoken of, at Sleatsburg, where the two took the cars and went

burg, where the two took the cars and went West, since which time nothing more is known

ion at West Milford.

This Sarah Jane Courson is one of a family f six sisters named Ryerson, five of whom have the their husbands and eloped with other men. All six have been married, and not one of the All six have been marned, and not one of the six live with a lawful husbaud at the present day; five having eloped, and the only remaining one deserting her husband, or refusing to live with him. We doubt if a case of equal singularity can be found anywhere in the Union.

THE FIRST NOMINATION .- J. N. MORRIS, Of nincy, Ill., was nominated for Congress on Thursday last, by the Democratic Convention held at Mount Sterling. He takes the place of Maj. RICHARDSON, who positively declined a reelection. Morris is a National Democrat, and

BY TELEGRAPH.

[REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY AND ESPECIAL LY FOR THE LOUISVILLE COURIER.]

More Trouble in Kansas. Sheriff Shot - Reeder Advising Resistance. United States Troops Ordered Out

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 28. We have accounts from Kansas to the evening of the 24th of April. Jones, the Sheriff of Law rence, was shot in the back while aiding to guard some prisoners. He was expected to survive the wound. A large meeting was held on Saturday night to denounce the attempt to assassinate

Ex-Governor Reeder on his arrival from Wash ington at Lawrence, has addressed the people advising resistance to the territorial laws to the last extremity. Five companies of the United States under the command of Col. Sumner have left Fort Leavenworth, for Lawrence, the seat of trouble.

Later from Nicaragua. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER

Walker Victorious.

CHARLESTON, April 28 .- The Isabel has arrived Charleston, April 28.—The isabel has arrived with Nicaragua dates to the 14th.

Walker won a great battle at Rivas on the 7th capturing the city and killing 600 Costa Ricans; 36 Americans were tilled.

Mr. Wheeler has addressed a letter to President More victorial and the control of the con dent Mora relative to sho ting of American citizens, protesting against the conduct of Mora in or dering the expulsion of the Americans. Havana markets unchanged.

TERRIBLE RIOT AT PANAMA. Thirty Americans Killed and Forty Wounded

Thirty Americans Killed and Forty Wounded New York, April 29.—The steamer Empire City arrived this morning, with Havana dates to the evening of the 24th.

The steamer Philadelphia, with California passengers and mails to the 20th of March, had arrived at Havana.

A terrible affray occurred at Panama on the 15th of April between the American transit passengers and the natives, in which the former had 30 killed and 40 wounded.

and 40 wounded.

The Empire City brings three of the wounded.

A large amount of passengers' baggage, railroad property, and property of individuals residing near the railroad-station was destroyed. All the baggage in the freight house was rifled.

Among the killed are Michael Bettern, Orleans county, Vermont; R. W. Marks, Pennsylvania; M. Dubois, Louisiana, and Mr. Stokes, officer of Waiker's army.

It is impossible to get the names of all the deal. Of fourteen, at the Railroad Freight House, only one name, that of Mr. Stokes, was known. Among the wounded are Wm. H. Hunter, Theodore De Sable respectively. bla, secretary of American Consul at Panama, and Mr. Palmer, employee of the Railroad Company, all residents of the Isthmus. Also, Geo. O. Field, of New York, and Rev. John Selwood, late of Gra-

namville, S. C.

All the above were sedulously attended to by the ohysicians of the steamer and on the Isthmus. The bassengers upon whom this outrage was committed were those which had left San Francisco on the 20th of March, in the steamer Cortez for San Juan, but landed at Panama in consequence of Walker's

NEW YORK, April 29, P. M.—The Or.zaba ar ived at 7 o'clock, with dates from San Juan to the

Ist.

The defeat of Schlesinger at Santa Rosa is conirmed. About seventy of his men are reported
hissing. During his trial by court martial, while
his parole, he deserted. It is supposed he went
have to the Costa Ricans, having sold himself to them before the battle.

On the 7th the Costa Ricans took possession of

On the 11th, Walker, with 600 men, attacked them, and after a fight of 17½ hours he was obliged to abandon the city for want of ammunition.

The lass of the Costa Ricans is said to be six hundred killed and a large rumber wounded.

Walker's loss is set down between 50 and 60 and about 80 wounded and missing. Amongst the killed is Col. Marchado, commander of the native forces.

El Nicangana, Walker's reproductions of the college of the co s Col. Marchado, commander of the native forces El Nicaragaus, Walker's organ, claims it as a glo-fious victory. It is said the Costa Ricans in taking possession of Virgin Bay fired indiscriminately on evey person they saw, killing 8 or 10 Americans in the employ

f the transit company.
On the 10th Lieut. Green with 15 men had an enounter with about 200 Costa Ricans, killing 27 and ispersing the res. The American loss is one killed and two wounded.

and two wounded.

It is reported that Walker intended to attack the Costa Ricans at Virgin Bay about the 25th, having under his command 1,000 Americans and 1,300 natives. With the exception of a few prominent men in the former the legitimate party acted with Walker. Honduras, San Salvador and Gautamala interest in the commentation of the commen

They had discontinued the enlistment and dis-They had discontinued the chlistment and dis-banded some new levies.

A correspondence was intercepted between the British Government and Costa Rica, in which the former agreed to contribute 2,000 stand of arms to the latter. This caused much excitement among

A number of Minnie rifles were taken from the

Close of the Peace Congress-Unsettled condition of the Italian States-Advance and large sales in Cotton-Further Decline in Breadstuff's. New York, April 29.—The steamer Persia ar rived off Light Ship at a quarter past nine las night and reached her dock early this morning having made the passage in about nine days and a

ed about the close of the month.

Mr. Dallas had attended a civic banquet given in is honor at London.

The Paris Moniteur announces that the Confer

The Austrian Ambassador is to go immedictely to Rome with a special mission. It is rumored that the mission refers to the concordat; but Italian journals say it relates to the general state of Italy. Count Orloff goes to Naples immediately after the exchange of ratifications to see a son who was wounded in the Crimea.

Immediately after the promulgation of the general treaty, the protocols will be published and the labors of the conference will be made known in detail

ne for the free navigation of the Danube, two in-perior region principalities, the arrangement of the ontiers, and the situation of the Christians in

It is reported at Paris that diplomatic move-

It is reported at Paris that diplomatic move-ments of importance are on foot respecting Italy. ENGLAND.—The Lord Mayor of London enter-tained Mr. Dallas on Thursday at the Mansion House in honor of his arrival as Minister of the United States. Two hundred guests were present. The Mayor toasted Mr. Uallas, prefacing it with a speech full of generous sentiments toward Ameri-ca, regretting that a question should arise between the two countries that should threaten the dreadpublic to which he had the honor to belong.

Mr. Dallas made a felicitous reply, reciprocating
the generous sentiments of the Mayor, assuring
him that he was not authorized to feel, and did not
eel any desire other than that of giving his best
energies and exertions, unreservedly to the restoration of the most harmonious sentiments and friend.

anday in honor of the Plenipotentiaries.

Paris, Thursday Morning.—Count Cayour aves this evening for London, to remain a few

It is quite possible that the Duke of Tuscany will again be compelled to demand German troops. An additional Austrian force was under orders for the Roman States.

The garrisons of Lombardy are to be increased. Austria evidently intends permanently to occupy as much of Italy as she can in order to thwart the intrigue against Sardinia.

In fact Austria is at war with Piedmont, although the interior are not face to foce and it is impossible.

mies are not face to face, and it is im their armies are not face to face, and it is impossible to say what event may bring about a fresh struggle cannot be long delayed. Austria however will strive to put off the quarrel on the field until the policy and the attitude of France and England toward taily no longer coincide. The work toward division has already commenced.

Paris—M. Fuol seems to persuade the Empero.

BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Monday's Proceedings.

Monday's Proceedings.

Washington, April 28, P. M.—Senate—Mr Hamlin introduced a bill to incorporate the Atlantic & Pacific National R. R. Co. He said this bill had been sent him by an individual, whom he did not know, with the request that it should be offered as a substitute for all the other Pacific R. R. tills but as he did not think proper to do that, he introduced it as a separate bill and moved its reference to the Pacific R. R. Special Committee. He read some extracts from the letter accommanying the bill in Pacific R. R. Special Committee. He read some extracts from the letter accompanying the bill in which its author says "it is the most important bill ever presented in Congress, since the adoption of the American Constitution, and whatever party shall first adoptit will be sure to succeed in the Presidential campaign." The reading of these extracts occasioned much laughter.

Mr. Waller thought there was no need referring the bill, as the Committee has already reported: ne bill, as the Committee has already reported everal Scnators exclaimed, "Oh! yes, let it go." fr. Weller said, "well, if it goes to the Committee will pledge myself that none of the members will

ver read it."

Mr. Brown spoke on the Kansas question.

Mr. Brown, of Miss., argued that the rights of overeignty over the territories had not been delevated to Congress, and announced that he should ways vote for the admission of any State, with a flicient population to entitle it to one in Congres ithout enquiring whether its Constitution per-nitted or excluded slavery.

Mr. Stuart moved to take up the river and haror bills—rejected.

Mr. Bell, of Tenn., defended Lieut. Maurey from eaction of the naval board.

House.—Mr. Ready asked Mr. Campbell ques ons with reference to what the latter, at Hamil on, had said about the South Americans, in con

Mr. Campbell replied that formal proposition wa Mr. Campbell replied that formal proposition was not made by that party, but was suggested to him rivately by persons not pretending to represent t, he wend consent to endorse the 12th section of he Philadelphia platform. The probability was se would acquiesce in the strength for Speakership rom that quarter.

Mr. Morgan objected to further explanation.

The Searce bill to remit duties on goods wares

The Sena'e bill to remit duties on goods, wares not merchandise destroyed by fire was then taken p. The House, by five majority, sustained the ecision of the Chair. The bill did not make an decision of the Chair. The bill did not make an appropriation and was not therefore required to be referred to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Several days ago this decision was reversed. After an unsuccessful motion to make the bill of special order it was sent to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

tee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The Senate bill amendatory of the act establishing a Circuit Court in California was passed.

Mr. Nichols made some personal explanations respecting his vote for Mr. Banks, as Speaker, called orth by the recent speech of his colleague, at Hamilton, Ohio. He denied that the printing and binding question had influenced his vote against his colleague and for Mr. Banks.

Mr. Campbell denied having intended to cast the least imputation upon Mr. Nichols' integrity, but at the same time he believed that the printing question had delayed the organization of the

had delayed the organization of the Tuesday's Proceedings. Washington, April 29.—Senate.—The Senate after a short debate refused to print 10,000 extra copies of Capt. Maury's report of the exploration of the sources of the Brazos and Witchitan rivers. Mr. Brown and others contending that the Senate was publishing too many books.

The bill making appropriations for new förtifications was taken up.

The bill making appropriators for new fortunations was taken up.

The bill was laid aside.

Mr. Stuart introduced a bill, providing for the unishment of forging or counterfeiting land war ants, or certificates—referred to the Committee of the c

diciary. Several private bills passed. Adjourned.

House.—The Nebraska contested election case postponed three weeks. resolution was unanimously reported, declar . Fuller, of Maine, rightfully entitled to his

eat—adopted.

Also one paying Milliken his contested mileag and per diem.

Mr. Quitman advocated the repeal of the neutrality laws, which he considered a violation of the Constitution and a stigma on American intelligence, and in this connection said that Mexico is in a state of dissolution, divided into factions, lingering out a miserable exisience by selling her territory to this country. In Central America there has been a series of revolutions for years. Cuba is a remnant of the girantic desnotism of Snain. It is been a series of revolutions for years. Cuba is a remnant of the gigantic despotism of Spain. It is necessary for our commerce and national repose; and security. The law of nations depends on circumstances. Its foundation is in reason, right and justice. We have not our own connecting link between the Atlantis and Pacific States. That man is guilty of treason who halts about the seizing of the Isthmus. It is must be taken, even at the expense of war. It is a manifest destiny, or national necessity. In the course of his remarks he said England had an address to induce our government to seize if avorable treaty between it and Domini-

reject a favorable treaty between it and Domini-besides exerting an influence over Spain to our triment. The duty of the country demands that detriment. The duty of the country demands to we guard against the repetition of such flagra offenses.

The joint resolution for enlarging the Custom house, post office and court house building at Cleveland was taken up and passed.

WASHINGAON, April 30, P. M.—SENATE—The Senate to-day passed the House bills making the appropriation for the improvement of the Sheboyan arbor, and for making Columbus, Ky., a port of

Board to the naval officers, and earnestly insisted their wrongs should be redressed.

The Senate then adjourned.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed to the second Monday in June.

Mr. Herbert referring to the recent massacre at Panama, said this was not the first time such offences had been committed in that quarter, and thought it high time the Government should put

pose.

The Indian bill was reported to the House, and without one word being said while pending in the committee, the House adjourned.

ritory.

The volunteers had a skirmish with the Indians, illing 40 and routing the remainder.

The mining accounts promise as large a yield as

advertised for sale, at auction, on the 22d of May

written a private letter to a lady in Philadelphia in which she deeply sympathises with Mr. Barnum in his financial troubles, ascribes to him the most noble qualities, and expresses her intention of placing a sum of money at his disposal.

A committee on organization was appointed and the convention adjourned till to-morrow. The directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to-day declared a dividend of \$3 per share for the half-year ending with March. The financial affairs of the company are in a satisfactory condition, and the prospect of regular dividends before the place of the satisfactory condition, and the prospect of regular dividends before the prospect of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to day declared a dividend of \$3 per share for the half-year ending the convention adjourned till to convention adjo

COMMERCIAL.

The market has been in a very prosperous condition aroughout the week, with no stringency whatever in the oney market, or demand to exceed the supply. The r noney market, or demand to exceed the supply. The reeights of Groceries, Produce and Tobacco, and marchanise of every description continue ample, and the stockire quite large and well varied. Our trade with Indiana
ind the South, by means of our vari us times of river packits, continues steadily to increase, exhibiting a healthy intrease in the trade and commerce of the city. The Flour
narket has been dull all the week, with but meagre recipies, and the last foreign news just received by the Per-

the previous low rates to the South and East.

BAGGIAG AND ROPE—Sales of 40 pcs common Bag. ng 16 3-4c; 30 pieces at 17 1-4c. Sales of 60 coils Rope at 9 1-4c. Sales of 125 pieces Bagging at 17a17 1-2c. A sale

ales of bran at \$7@\$10 per ton, as to quantity demanded with sales of shipstuff and shorts at \$14@\$18 to the CANDLES-Star Candles declined to 22c; full weight

CHEESE-we quote moderate sales of Western a COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.—We hear of smal sales of Cotton ranging from ordinary to low middling at 8½, and 8½c, and good middling Alabama at 90. Sales of yarns in lots at 8a3c and 10c to the trade and 8½a3½c and 10½c to the country.

BATTING—Fair sales at 11a12c. FLOUR AND GRAIN-Sales of 750 bbls superfine Flou

2,700 bushels ear and shelled Corn at 30c, to the trade; 350 bushels from store at 33235c. Flour closes duil at \$5.50 a12%c; a sale of 85 bags at 12%c. sales of 20 bags Laguay-do at 13c. Sugar—47 hhds inferior to fair at 7%a8%c; 220

at \$5 50; smal sales at 5 75. 7,800 bushels Wheat at \$1a1 10

hds at 8 1-4c; 70 hhds at 8 1-2a8%c; 90 bbls refined do: ninds at 81-4c; 70 indisat 81-2083[c; 90 bbis refined do at II -4ali 1-2c. Molasses—120 bbis St. James sugar house at 77 1-2a50c; 15 half bbis Elm Hall Syrup at 60c; 10 bbif Plantation do, at 40a4(c; 26 half bbis do at 42c. 640 bbis do at 40c; 400 bbis at 4c; 100 hlf bbis at 42c; 75 hlf bbis at 4c; and 20 bbis sugar house do at 46c. Sales of Rice at 6c. GINSENG —We quote at 2\$a30c.
S:EETINGS—Sales of Anchor, Penn. Mills, Banne
Mills and Cannelton Shectings at 2c.
GUNNY BAGS—We quote sales at Ma15c. GUNNY BAGS—we quote sales at malge.

HEMP—The market continues quiet, with a sale of denoted at \$125a\$135 per ton, and light sales from stores of

57 per cevt.

HAY—Large receipts, with a light demand and sales o aled Timothy at \$11, \$12a\$13 per ton.

IRON, NAILS, PIG-IRON AND LEAD—We quote by quantity as follows: Stone-coal bariron 323%c; charcoa iron 4%c; all other descriptions at the usual rates. Nail 35@\$3 50 for 10d, and corresponding rates for other \$3 35483 30 for lod, and corresponding rates for other sizes Tennessee Pic-Iron, \$35 for No. 1 and \$33 for No. 2. We quote Brownsport Pig Iron at the same rates on six months. Sales of Salt River Iron, Belmont Furnace at \$346856 per ton; Pig Lead firm at 7a74c. Bar Lead 746874 cents. Sales of shot at \$268222682 50. TALLOW .- Sales of Rendered at 9%@10c; sales of Rough

for 8 by 10; and \$4 25a\$4 75 for 10 by 12 and larger sizes a proportionate advance. Inferior country brands sell atine declined to 42@50 cents @ gallon. OILS .- Sales from mill at \$1 00 for Linseed; and from

528 and \$23 per bol. Sales of white Icad at \$2 25@ [240 perkeg. Putty 4a5c. SEEDS.—We quote flaxseed at \$160a 165 perbushel. Sales of Orchard Grass Seed at \$2a2 50. Clover Seed is quiet at \$7 75; Sales of Herd's Grass at \$2; Timothy at \$3 25 per bushel. Stripped blue grass do at 90a\$1 00 eaned do do at \$1 50; extra at \$2. HIDES-Sales of city Flint at 14c; city Cured Dry, Salt and Flint at 13c round-quotation: [with 25c added for com

LEATHER-Wequote-JEANS AND LINSEYS.—Smallsales at 36 242c for Jeans d 26@33c for Linseys, for negro wear. LUMBER-Thedealers in this coty have established the

PROVISIONS AND LARD-The market has be

1 10a1 25. Dried Peaches \$1 75a\$2. TOBACCO—Sales at warehouses Thursday of 56 hhd

les and onions, per bbl ...

%a4 cts gross, equal to 6%@8 cts pett. Fair at 3% cents

JEFFRESON CITY. }
WEDNESDAY EJERING, April 23
BEEF CATTLE-Receipts to-day 110 head of cat
early 700 head of cattle differ on sale,
tote at Sabigc. © D net for fice and choice West

ians in New York, writes as follows:
DR. CURTIS - DEAR SIR: Having witnessed the exse of chronic Bronchitis, and being much in favor counter-irritation in affections of the throat,

A Business Sketch of a Business Man. We copy the following sketch of the life of a very

extraordinary man from an editorial in the N. Y. "As an illustration of business tact and talent,

we may point to the career of Professor Holloway, the proprietor of the most popular medicines of the age. The rise and progress of this extraordinary man have had no parallel during the present cen tury. He has visited nearly every Court in Europe. and obtained permission for the sale of his preparations from most of the crowned heads of the Old Werld. The queens of Spain and Portugal, the kings of Naples and Sardinia, granted him audiences; and in St. Petersburg, which city he visited a short time before the commencement of the war he was treated with marked consideration by the late Czar and the nobility. "Travelling in an elegant private carriage, at

ended by a courier, his equipage attracted attention in the towns and villages through which he passed. The hotels where he lodged were beseiged by persons of the first distinction, and the best society on the continent courted his acquaint-"The subject of these remarks is unquestionably an ambitious man, and his skill and enterprise have placed him far in advance of all his predecessor

high position, despite the interested assaults of envy and presumption, proves that his medicines have an intrinsic value, which the world understands and appreciates. "The sums expended in advertising by Professor Holloway would be incredible if they were not authenticated by his books. His payments to the press range from \$150,000 to \$200,000 per annum There is no printed language in which his adverisements do not appear.

"The ramifications of his business extend from ocal point-his vast establishment in the Strand, London-over the whole face of the earth. "This extraordinary man is now in this countryin this city. The Tribune, in a just tribute to his matchless enterprise, says, that having, like Alex-

ander, subdued the O'd World, he is now prepared to conquer the New. "Professor Holloway has not been tempted hith r by a thirst for gain-for his wealth is sufficient to satisfy the most exigeant worshipper of mammon-but by a philanthropic desire to extend the benefit of his medicines among a people whose character he admires. Everybody is, of course anxious to see the greatest advertiser in the world. In a very short period the American reputation of Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment will rival their European fame."

Holloway's Pills.

Holloway's Pills.—Seekers of health, those dyspeptic r suffering from weakness, or debility of any kind, should ake a course of these fine medicines, which will quickly estore them to health, as they never fail to cure if used ding to the directions which accompany each box old at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c.

52%c , and \$1 per box.

L. D. SINE'S ap30 w1 Iwenty-first Grand Gift Enterprize. TEN PRIZES OF AMERICAN GOLD-\$1,200. Three Hundred Gold and Silver Watches! TOTAL NUMBER OF PRIZES, 1,500. WHOLE VALUE OF PRIZES, \$12,000.

Tickets Limited to 15,000. TO BE DRAWN AT ST. LOUIS, MO., JUNE 9TH, 1856. WOULD respectfully announce to the public that my Twenty-first Gift Enterprize will take place as above

rger numbers.
All orders must be addressed to L. D. SINE, box 379,
x Louis, Mo., or they may be addressed to L. D. SINE,
x 1398, Cincinnati, Oh o. rs. I beautiful for the state of the control of of



AS. H. JOHNSON,....G. F. MICLELLAND,....G. W. DEMSTER. Plain City Foundry, ENGINE & MACHINESHOP JOHNSON, McCLELLAND & CO., PADUCAH, KY.

R. BIGGS & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF LIGHTNING RODS BRASS FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY. SPRING STOCK!! 1. F. STONE,

And Manufacturers of all kinds of BRASS WORK,

CARRIAGE DEALER NO. 609 MAIN STREET. REGS leave to inform his cust hich were made by some of the best manufa it, and for style, finish, and durability, are a by any sold East or West, and will be sold f

BURR, HAIGHT & WHEELER, NO. 39 THIRD STREET, NEAR MAIN, WOULD respectfully call attention of the public their splendid assortment of Carriages, consisting of

AMERICAN WATCHES

ao7d&w PALLS LIME-We a a daily receiving, from the a supply of this delebrated Lime. For white finis on walls or whitewashing, it is un tropassed by any in the ed and for sale by N ap8 d&w 5-2 Main stre ushel or 50c per quart, by mh21 wtf&d 'ILLER, WINGATE & CO. mh21 wtf&d

PINE VIRGINIA TOBACCO—150 boxes fine Virginia

Tobacco, Longhora and Sov's Gold Leaf, Holland',
and other brands, received and for sale low by

R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
504 Main street.

Charles embroidered wasse do; 160 piata 150 piata JAMES LOW & CO... 418 Main stree ap29 d&w

FANCY SILK CRAVATS-50 dezen fancy Silk Cravats received to day and for sale by

WM. LEE & CO. 74 WEST FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI, Have now in store, and are constantly receiving New

FANCY DRY GOODS. Robes of all kinds. Silks, Organdies, Grenadines, Tissues, Lawns, Bareges, Challis de Laines. Brilliantes.

Embroideries, Laces. Gives, Hosiery, Shawls and Mantillas. WHITE GOODS.

Linens, Muslins, and Quilts. Their entire stock will be found unusually attractive to vers this season, on account of the immense variety o VERY LOW PRICES. MERCHANTS are respectfully invited to give them call. Terms Liberal. ap14 d2&w3

J. F. GUNKLE & CO., Commission Merchants & Produce Dealers ard contemporaries in the same profession. He 466 Market Street, bet. Third and Fourth, stands alone; add the fact that he can maintain his LOUISVILLE, KY.

> WILL YOU READ THIS? Notice to Corn Growers.

> > mh 23 w3m

the money. For two dollars I will be not in the name of grains.

All current money taken at par, and sent at my risk, it enclosed in the presence of the post-master. Package sent by me will also be at my risk.

I planted one hundred grains of this Corn last season and the yield was great. I obtained it of Mr. An'hom Davies, of Pink Hill. N. C. Hear what he says of it.

"I, Authony Davies, planted two hundred and twent grains on tolerab o good ground, and the yield was nin hundred and sixty fine ears. Thirteen of the best grain produced one hundred ears." produced one hundredears."

For if orders are sent in early I will be able to fill the same.

Address, J. B. WHEATLEY, SP. mb10 diswe
Dallasburgh, Owen Co. Ky.
P. S This is not the Corn knewn as the Wandot Corn Having examined a sample of the Wyandot, I sammine if ar superior to it.

J. B. W., Sr.

175 ACRES of She'by Co. Ky., land, 19 mile railroad depot. I embrace part of Floyd's For bottom, is half cleared, the woodland is in grass, a enclosed, finely writered, blue lime stone quarry allyted or growing corn, tebacco, hemp, grape valipted to growing corn, tebacco, hemp, grape v business, and will sell very low. Write me, or call at residence, on the east side of First street, between Grand Wainut streets, in Louisville, and I will show the far mar 1 wtf WM. H. FORWOOD

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. I WILL sell my FARM, about four miles effersonville, Ind., on the middle road from onville to Charlesion. The Farm consists of es-35 under cuttivation, the balance in the poses. ther particulars, apply on the premises. JOHN M. ESPY LAND FOR SALE.

THE STODART PIANO. CINCINNTTI, OHIO.

THIRD STREET CONFECTIONARY, RUIT AND VARIETY ESTABLISHMENT

5 "Filberts: 00 oushels Pea Nuts:
4 bales English Walnuts;
90 half boxes Sardines;
10 fourth "Establish Fresh Peaches;
20 00 1 gg1 chas Fresh Peaches; W"glassjars" Pineapples;

ap26 w2 No. 50 Third street, above Main, west sid INDIAN DOCTOR'S NOTICE.

Daily's Pain Extractor Depot, No. 78, Sec
Street, between Market and Jesserson.

SPRING SUFPLY OF Watches, Jewelry, Silver AND PLATED WARES AT WM. KENDRICK'S oved make and styles of cived a small lot made and of hich are warranted to give

SILVER WARE.

DURKEE, HEATH & CO. FOURTH STREET,

SMITH'S Improved Lightning Rods N. NUTTING GOULD. fanufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

KENTUCKY HARVESTER. Adjustable Reaper and Mower Combined.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT AND ADVANTAGES. the construction of our Machine, wrought iron has been substituted as far as possible in the place of wood and

iving wheel.
The cutter, bar, and fingers used in our Machines are made of wrought from, and can be repaired or renewed by any
lacksmi h, while in most other Reapers they are made of wood and cast from.
The pitman box is made solid, and is very wide, and not subject to wear and get out of order as in other machines.

We will warrant this machine to be well made, of good materials, durable with proper care, easy of draft for horses, strong, simple, and less difficult than any other machine to keep in repair; and also to cut from 12 to 15 acr any kind of small grain per day, or to be capable of cutting and spreading 5 to 10 creas of any kind of grass per cay.

PRICE \$140, CASH-LIBERAL DISCUUNT MADE TO DEALERS. PENNSYLVANIA FOUR HORSE POWER AND THRESHER, WITH TUMBLING SHAFT.

We are now engaged in making 500 of these Threshers for the harvest of 1856. And from our experience and success to season, together with the additional precaution of having secured at an early day, theroughly seasoned lymber, and of will give the most unqualified end; as ment.

We manufactured and sold over fuo hundred of these Machines during the past season (and in ac instance has one been sturned) under the following

Complete Four-Horse Power and Thresher, rer dy for use, cash.

Band Wheel to be added to this power if desired, for droing Cotton Gin, Corn Mill, Corn Sheller, Straw Cutter,

Wheat Fan, &c., &c., &c., extraw Cutter,

LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO DEALERS. LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO DEALERS.

It is already apparent that the demand for harvesting Machines will far exceed the possibility of a supply for the oming harvest, hence your order security is to make your orders early. Circulars, containing a cut and full discription of either of the above Machines, will be forwarded on application to us

MILLER, WINGATE & CO., Manufacturers of Farming Implements and Machines, Louisville, Ky HUGHES & HUTCHISON,

(SUCCESSORS TO NEWLAND, HUGHES & CO.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS & VARIETIES NO. 433 MAIN STREET.

South Side, Between Fifth and Sixth.

A. N. WHITNEY.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES,

LOUISVILLE, KY. am now receiving my SPRING STOCK of

BOOTS AND SHOES, nd shall keep constantly in store a full and complete assortment of the ver-BEST GOODS MADE IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES, AND ALSO A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

A Wonderful Medicine

READ THIS, EVERYBODY!! Anamosa, Jones county, Iowa, April 1st, 1856.

lam, sir, respectfully, J. J. DIMMITT, M. D. WANTED.



Reaper and Mower combined FOR THE HARVEST OF 1856.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CAIRO CITY PROPERTY A NUMBER OF LOTS

IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Startling Development!

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY.

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH.

WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent, Manufacturer of Ste

HAVING purchased the entire interest of J. W. Newland in the late firm, we will continue the business at the firm and respectfully solicit a call from their friends and purchasers of Gordsviniting this market.

HUGHES & HUTCHISON. (SUCCESSOR TO B. F. BAKER,)

No. 423 Main Street, Bet. Fifth and Sixth,

PHILADELPHIA CITY-MADE GOODS, To all of which I respectfully invite the attention of Southern and Western Merchants generally, and also the city retail trade. [f3 d2-d5 from feb18&w3m]

A. N. WHITNEY. POSTPONEMENT. A WONDERFUL AGE!

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE THEIR
SECOND GAFT ENTERPRISE
ON THE 29th MAY, 1936.

THE Propriet A DUSINGLE, KY.
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30,000 DOLLARS FOUNDED ON REAL ESTATE

ONE HOUSE AND LOT

SIATH.
ONE HOUSE AND LOT,
provement, having an avenue CITY OF CAIRO

ogo Gifts, Valued at

Tenth st., bet. Main and Canal.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

O. JOHNS, M. D.,

No. 609 Housion street, New York.

Raymond & Patten, Fourth street, Agents.

myl dlaw4&w4

I Toria Lawns-100 pieces received this day and for sale by JAS. LOW & CO.,

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I Toria Lawns-100 pieces received the business will be undertal means to purchase or for information, to be made to either of the most moderate means to purchase or for information, to be made to either of the most moderate means to purchase. Applications of the most moderate means to purchase or for information, to be made to either of the most moderate means to purchase. Applications to purchase or for information, to be made to either of the most moderate means to purchase or for information, to be made to either of the most moderate means to purchase. Applications to purchase or for information, to be made to either of the most moderate means to purchase. Applications to purchase or for information, to be made to either of the most moderate means to purchase. Applications to pur

AGRICULTURAL.

Clover and Clover Seed. A rotation of crops, including clover, is indipensable to good farming in all sections where wheat and other small grain are cultivated. To maintain the fertility of the soil, clover (or some other green crop) should enter the rotation, at him least as often as once in four years. In this respect a great improvement in Western farming has taken place within the last ten or fifteen years, yet the system now practiced is neither complete nor is it universal. There is hardly one in five of the farmers throughout the country who sow clover seed at all, and many of those who do, greatly err in their mode of management In the first place, they fail to sow as much seed as is necessary to secure the improvement of the soil, for if the ground is not occupied with the clover, weeds will fill the space, much to the injury of what clover there is. Another error is in pasturing the clover too early and too constantly, for if the tops of the plants are not allowed to develope, the roots, from which much of the improvement in the soil is derived, are correspondingly checked. Stocks nould never be turned upon clover until it is in bloom, and when the first crop is eaten down, the animals should be changed to other fields. O. if the first crop is cut for hay, the second crop should be saved for seed, and for the improvement of the soil. The second crop of the season furnishes much more and better seed than the first. When it is intended to save the seed, the first crop may be either mowed or pastured down; if pastured, the more speedily it is eaten down and the stock turned off the better, so that the second growth may be vigorous and uniform.

With the improved method of saving the seed by stripping the heads by machinery in the field, the straw is left where it grew for the protection of the clover during the winter, and for the im provement of the land.

At present we are entirely dependent on the States lying north and east of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers for our supply of clover seed, while we could easily grow all that we require at home, and have thousands of bushels for expor-

Clover seed is one of the most profitable crops the farmer can raise; for as we said in the introduction of this article, clover is indispensable to good farming, and the labor required to strip and clean the seed is comparatively small, while the seed in market always commands a good price. When it is the design of the farmer to save the seed, the clover, both root and plant acquires ma turity and affords a large amount of vegetable to be plowed under for the restoration and improvement of the hungry soil.

The estimate of the average annual crop of clover seed for the seed-growing States of the Union may be set down at not less than 1.500. 000 bushels, worth, at the ordinary price, say \$5 00 per bushel, will amount to the sum of \$7,500,000. The average annual crop raised in Ohio is not less than 150,000 bushels. This a \$8 50 per bushel, the average price the presen season, amounts to \$1,270,000.

From the most reliable data that we can ob ain, the quantity of clover seed purchased annu ally from other States by the farmers of Ken tucky will exceed 50,000 bushels; this at the average price of \$5 00 per bushel, is \$250,000 and estimated at the average price the presen season the sum would be swelled to \$425,000 though at the present prices the usual quantity this season will not be sown, for it cannot b obtained. The quan'ity purchased by Missour will probably equal that sown by the farmers of Kentucky.

this large sum annually to other States for clove seed when we have a soil that will produce i equal to any in the world.

The only reason why our farmers are so back ward in the matter of saving their seed is the want of knowledge of the proper machinery fo hulling and cleaning it. These machines have all been invented in the northern and easter States where their use has been confined. The process of saving and cleaning clover seed

as that of harvesting and cleaning a crop of wheat. We will obtain all the information in regard t

the requisite machinery for saving and hulling clover seed, its cost, capacity, &c., and publis it for the benefit of the readers of the Couries in time for saving seed the present season. GARDENING FOR THE SOUTH: Or the Kitchen as

Fruit Garden; with the best methods for the cultivation, together with hints upon Landscape and Flower Gardening, &c. N. White, of Augusta, Ga.

This is a work of over four hundred page giving the modes of culture and descriptions he species and varieties of culinary vegetables fruit trees and fruits, and a select list of orna mental trees and plants adapted to the States the Union south of Pennsylvania; with garder ing calendars, &c. A number of the most practical gardeners of the northern portion of the Union have furnished most excellent works of gardening, but owing to the difference in part i the vegetables grown, and in the time of plant ing and mode of cultivation at the South, thes works are not so well adapted, and we are glad to see a book presented to the public calculate to supply this deficiency. From a hasty glance at the work it appears to be just what has long been needed in southern gardening. C. M. THE CRANBERRY: Its culture, with a descript

The cranberry is a most valuable fruit, an one that keeps well for a large portion of the year, and often supplies the place of others more iable to be cut off by the casualties of the seasons. It is but recently that attempts have been made to improve the cranberry by cultivation but from the experiments that have been made artificial culture, it is not only found suscepti of improvement, but it can be most success ally and profitably grown upon land that is all most valueless for any other crops. There are thousands of acres of low or marsh land in man sections of the country that may be converte into fruitful "cranberry yards." The book is the result of practical experience and observation. The matter first appeared in numbers in the New York Tribune, over the signature of "Septimus." C. M. Saxton & Co. Price 50

of the best varieties. By B. Eastwood.

THE STRAWBERRY: A complete manual for it cultivation, with a description of the best vari ties. Also, notices of the Raspberry, Black berry, Cranberry, Current, Gooseberry and Grape, with directions for cultivation, &co Third revised edition, by R. G. Pardee. Pric

These books, together with all of Saxton's agricultural publications are for sa e by A. Gun ter, Third street, or sent by mail free at the publishers prices.

FISH WITH FOUR LEGS-QUEER FREAK O four distinct and useful legs. Near Fort Defi-ance, New Mexico. there is a stream of water which comes down from a cannon in the mourtains, and just before meeting the Fort, sudde ly sinks into the earth, and is entirely lost t view. It does not communicate with any other stream on the surface. In this brook these legged years ago, but these that we saw were the only

ecimens ever brought to this country.

For a short description of the fish: In the first place, they look almost exactly like a miniature cod-fish, about six or seven inche long. On the back there is a membraneous fir the gills on each side, are five or six pendulo bodies, somewhat resembling small branches the fir-tree, a out an inch in length, appearing blood, in circulating through them, might be

them in form. They are rot useless excresen out real legs, that are used to advantage in pro curing flies on the edge of the stream

ONE OF THE SUPERSCRIPIONS .- The following is a copy of the direction upon a business letter received at the post-office in Danville a few days ago:

"tow Poast Ofis Danville boil county calutucky
tow mister lucius J.
W. Aginer whoo li
thar and Keaps a Stor
thar in hast"

The Phoenix Hotel in Lexington was sold and far more artistically executed than any we at public sale, under a decree of the Fayette had heard at Sacramento. To crown the whole Circuit Court, Tuesday, at \$41,000. This in- matter, a ball was got up in our honor, in which that county, was the purchaser.

Woman's Rights.

We have always been opposed to what is cal "Woman's Rights," and since the following contains the submitted to us, we are opposed to doctrine more than ever. We feel sorry for positional Wilson, but as "misery ikes company,"

If she and I should live forever.

A WEEK LATER.
Che week elapsed—and what a change Comes o'er the spirit of my dreams. My Betsey's actions are so strange.
No one can teil how odd it seems. She says she's "born for hi, her sphere She says she's "born for hi,her spheres
Then ortching cloides and washing dishes,
She claims "her rights," and I have fears
I'll have to gratif, her wishes,
She writes and reads the whole day through—
And worse than all, he's getting jealous;
Now, what on earth it's best to do—
What course to take, - ill some one tell us?

Whereas my husband, Josiah Wilson, has left m bed and board without any just cause or provoca-tion? I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trust-ing him on my account (ahem), as I shall pay n

ts of his contracting.

BETSY MARIA WILSON.

A Wooing Datty.-Such is the quaint titl given to this pretty little song by the accomplished author, Henry C. Watson, Esq. We find it in the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch. The writer, who is a composer as well as a poet, has btless set it to music-not a difficult taskfor it "sings itself:"

Birdling sings on yonder tree— Luli, wilt thou come to me? Luli! Luli! Near the orange-gilded grove, Where the zephyrs whisper love-Luli! Luli! Minstrel bee among the dew,

mbling on the violets blue Luli! Luli! Ripple, twinkling in the sheen,

Dancing by the sedgy green—
Luli! Luli!
Trills a call for thee to come Tripping from thy sunny home Luli! Luli!

Linger not for star-beams bright Linger not for moon's soft light! Night may come with gloomy frown— Canst thou love when storms beat down? Luli! Luli!

VISIT AMONGST THE MORMONS

EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL OF

Mons. Jules Remy, French Naturalist.

Translated from the French expressly for the Louisv Courier, by C. W. M.] * * * This interview with the leader he Mormons led us to feel very acutely ou ecuniary embarrasement and to be very apprensive of the straits to which we might h reduced. Fortunately for us, at this juncture, Mormon missionary, who had known us in other aces, and whom my colleague Mons. Brenchley ad once assisted in extreme distress, recogniz as in the middle of the street. Learning th nanner in which we had been received, he as eared to be exceedingly mortified, and ran he palace to enlighten the court on our account and to re-assure them of the uprightness and tegrity of our intentions. Burning with hame for the contumely with which he had ceived us, the President sent us as a presen copy of all the Mormon books, bound in a sty at would have done no dishonor to any cour v, together with his excuses and a most pres g invitation to return to his palace. We wer and were received in his bed chamber, as th official saloons were then in the course of repar ation. Here he had called together at our inesidents of the church, five or six apostle

wo generals, the sacred historian, the Mayor an young patriarch, son of Hiram Smith, the In our interview, which lasted abou an hour, Brigham remained with his head un overed, which was said never to have been reviously done on any man's account. Under the most prepossessing manners and with ar exhibition of great affability, he sought to hide he embarrassment under which he labored in our presence-but in vain. His nearest and earest friends have since repeatedly assured us hathe could not forget the blunder committed

his Missionaries had made many proselytes n France. This was his reply (I think word for

'The French are invulnerable to our attacks Thoroughly imbued with Voltairian Philosophy, nev confine themselves entirely to science, an ave but little thought about religion. But after all they know nothing of science: when they ave become really scientific in the full and broad sense of the term, they will then find that truth is only to be found in the Mormon books. nd that to their doctrines so ner or later the re-generation of society will be due.'

These words, worthy of remark from variou siderations, were uttered without the least of Brigham, notwithstanding the contrary opin ion we had entertained with regard to the Mo mon leaders. All our later observations in fac went to prove that the prophet was neither the onfederate nor the accomplice of that prince of ugglers, Jos. Smith, but that he is, honestly and erely, the dupe of a sacrilegious imposture which is no doubt equally unfortunate, but surely far less contemptible. This opinion, upon our part entirely disinterested, lead us to regard the Saints with an eye of pity and not of severity. For surely we trust-with all our heart, we trust ntentment, in the very midst of the mountains that encompass them, to the fullest extent, the ranquility and solitude of which they stand i such need, for the full and complete developmen of their principles, from the contagion of which we hope to God we may be suffered to escape!

Before taking leave of the President we mad a visit to the palace which he has erected for his harem-it is a very model of Mormon archi tecture. The edifice, 30 yards long and 19 vards wide, is constructed of various kinds of stone, amongst which we observed a magnifi cient species of the granite. The long salient to the roof, which they cut, the appearance of ar ndented diadem. Thirty sul anas are to nestle in and to adorn this new tower, which, though far from being finished as yet, has already cos the Mormon nabob \$30,000. His personal fortune, drawn for the last seven years from the revenues of the church, is said to exceed \$400,000. * * * * * *

The distinguished reception which Brighan Young had given us found its echo amongst th Saints. They could not conceive how we had fore embracing the faith and entering into ful communion with the church An hundred tongues published in the valleys and upon the nountain tops how two important conquests were about to be added to the catalogue of conersions. Indeed one fine day the report gaine that may be found towards the northern part o the city. We were feted everywhere. Every one spoke of giving us entertainments. They invited us to dinner-they invited us to tea They even went so far as to call us Brother Brenchley, Brother Remy, Such pleasantry was almost enough to make a dead man laugh Some spoke of making us apostles, or at any rate bishops-others suggested that our ready cash was then about to put the finishing touch to the Holy Temple. Once the musicians of the church came to serenade us with the Marseilles, with God save the Queen, with Yankee Doodle and Hail Columbia, with sacred airs and symphonies from Mozart, with the operas of Mayerbeer and Rossini; and the music, be it said to the eternal honor of the Mormons was better

ulate himself upon the reformation which his doctrines are about to effect upon society. All hese attentions and kindnesses and caresses, we saw but too plainly were no more than baits by which they wished to entrap us poor fish

of these new fishers of men. The same welcome met us amongst the Gentiles. The Saints denominate by this title, all ligion they may belong. It was a house of the Gentiles—that of Livingston, Kinflead & Co—that freely advanced us without the least commission the funds of which we stood in most pressing need. This service, the recollection of which we can never forget, drew, so to speak, a great thorn out of our feet, inasmuch as it put us in the condition of pursuing our journey instead of being kept in Utah for month after month as a species of prisoners to our creditors. The number of Gentiles at the Salt Lake is not considerable. I think it cannot exceed 100, which is certainly very little for a population of about 10,000 ligion they may belong. It was a house of the tainly very little for a population of about 10,000 Mormons within the city, and from 40 to 50,000 in the adjoining territory. In this handfull of Gentiles may be reckoned traders, physicians, public officials, commissioned by the government at Wasl ington City, and certain vagrants coming from whence no man knoweth, and living, no one can conceive how, most of them

brethren like them, one is unworthy to bear the name of Mormon who betakes himself to the robbery of stock, a thing of which more than one troop of emigrants has had cause to com-

most noted individuals at the Salt Lake are the American or English physicians, whom the caprices of the Mormons reduce to the necessity of living on the fumes of their laboratories and the recollections of the past. A Mormon who would be reached to the past of the past who would be weak enough to have recourse to nedicine or medical practitioners, would be regarded as a man of such little faith as to stand n need of a second baptism, to wash away he pollution incurred. Brother Brigham threatms with the wrath of High Heaven, all such asillanimous blockheads as employ in the ealing of their complaints anything else than live oil and the most simple herbs that nature everywhere spreads before them in lavish prousion. All believers have the power of performing wonderful cures, especially those who have eceived some degree of ordination in the church, be it what it may. We heard reports of thousands of miracles performed by prayer and the application of a little oil, and although we were not so fortunate as to bear witness to any of them personally, yet we were compelled lend them our belief upon the testimony of rue and disinterested persons. Faith-yes, aith ever amongst the brethren-can have such n influence over the imagination as to work onders. This is an axiom in moral philosophy, nd cannot be questioned. While on the subect of medicine it may be worth while to reark that President Young one day told us hat he had received thousands of letters from hysicians in the United States, and in Calirnia, inquiring the prospects of a good prac- in which he is engaged. ice amongst the Saints, and adding, in case of satisfactory answer, that they would immeditely betake themselves to the Salt Lake and mite themselves to the church for the good of the human race, and for the greater glory of the | facturers of Louisville can be fully ascertained, they Prophet. It is useless to remark that Brigham aid no attention to such importingnt interroga-

aged at some useful occupation, and the whole fair appears like an industrious ant-hill, fully stifying the emblem of the beehive placed by alace. There may be seen brick-masons with oo's, blacksmiths at their forges, reapers with heir cradles, fur merchants with their peltry, attle drivers with their beeves, wood chopper ending under the heavy burden of wood from he mountain sides, wool-carders tailors shoenakers, brick-makers, potters, chemists with neir establishments of salt-petre and powder, ood-sawyers and gun-smiths-in short every call for and reward. One nowhere sees triflers or idlers. Everybody, from the simple devotee o the bishop and apostle, is engaged at some nanual occupation. Whoever sees these people t work can easily comprehend why their colony, which only commenced in July, 1847, is already n so flourishing, so prosperous, so advanced a state. And this activity, as worthy of admiraion as it is full of fruit, is not, as one might e led to suppose, the result of any organization of work, such as a certain school of politial economists in Europe dreams of; far, very far from it. Every one labors for himself and for his family under the spur of necessity and of interest. The poorer ones (and these are side of those who are richer, or when it is totally npossible to find occupation, they go and deand it of the church, which has always to give, and which in return pays them in clothing, in food and in fuel. There are to be found amongst them neither coffee-houses nor gambng-houses, nor other resorts of debauchery and idleness. The only places where they meet in public are the temple, the schools, the military parade grounds, and from time to ime the Social Hall, where there is dancing or music or theatical exhibitions, or series of scientific and historical lectures. Never is there any altercation, never any tumult in the streets; onsequently criminal cases are very rare, and ustice, according to the confession of the magisrates and judiciary, is solely occupied in proouncing judgment in cases of debt.

Although one sees at the great Salt Lake ity neither coffee-houses nor merchants of any ort of ardent spirits whatever, let us not there ore conclude that the Saints are teetotallers or a any way whatever affiliated with temperance cieties and anti-corkscrew associations. They re forbidden by no commandment to abstain uctions of art; only let us remark that Joseph nith, in a sermon entitled, "the words of wisom," enjoined it upon the true believers to abain from fermented liquors, and from tobacco, and recommends this abstinence as a means of attaining perfection. The most fervent abstain with this view, but uses easier that the Missouri. The mission of Cæsar of the nineteenth cen with this view, but upon occasions they do not refuse to indulge in moderation. Many of them drink beer, which is made of the hops that they cultivate in their valleys, others drink wine whenever it can be had, and even some do not efuse whisky, which is distilled from the Irish potato. In the evening generally families pass hear time at home, amongst themselves, in talking, singing, preaching, reading the Bible and e sacred works, as also the periodicals published from time to time by their leading men. We that polygamy must bring about a much greater centiousness of manners than is observable elsewhere. It is at least a curious spectacle, and one to me exceedingly interesting, to behold hinks of the diverse elements of which it is composed, and of the classes whence they have stly come. There may be found (and let it remarked particularly that we enumerate and the sus according to the numerical contingent furnished by each nation,) English, Scotch, Canadians, Americans, Danes, Sweeds, Norwegians, Ger nans, Swiss, Poles, Russians, Italians and last

NEW POST OFFICES .- The following pos

ices have been established: East Bend, Boone county, Kentucky; Hiram J. alvert, postmaster.
Warfield, Lawrence county, Kentucky; Alfred

[From the New Orleans Delta of April 19.1 The Races-Union Course.

Great Three-mile Race-Lecompte Again De-The three-mile race which was announced to come off yesterday between the celebrated nags, Lecomte, Pryor and Minnow, attracted an immense crowd of gentlemen and ladies to the Union Course. We have seldom seen more curiosity and interest manifested on a race-track. For a long time before the hour announced for the race, carriages, omnibuses and vehicles of every description were to be seen wending their way with all available. who had chanced to be straying in the waters those who are not Mormons, to whatsoever religion they may belong. It was a house of the

living, no one can conceive how, most of them at the expense of travelers, and even of the Mormons themselves. During our residence at the Sa't Lake we were robbed twice, and twice it proved to have been done by the Gentiles. It is important to mark this fact down, because it will lead impartial men to see that the Mormons have been accused of crimes committed by intruders, who had wormed them selves into their midst—notwithstanding the Saints themselves acknowledge that amongst prethern like them. Pryor who was the favorite originally, now became so par excellence. His friends offered to back him up at almost incredible odds. Hopes were still entertained by the admirers of Minnow that there were still some chances in her favor, and it must be confessed that their hopes were still extent to the confessed that their hopes.

plain. Let it not be said, then, that thieving is not severely punished. We ourselves have heard the President counsel his people to kill without the form of the crowd had now grown into quite an excitement, and every person on the track awaited eagerly the tapping of the drum. At the appointed time the three horses were again brought to the line, and looked in remarkable good condition. The filly compared by without the form of a trial or the shadow of a judgment, any rogue caught 'in flagrante delicto.'

After the gentlemen of the long robe, the processed in like the start, and kept the start is likely as the start, and kept to the two first miles, Pryor occupying the second place, with Lecompte not very far behind. As they entired on the third mile processed in likely as the start, and kept to the two first miles, Pryor occupying the second place, with Lecompte not very far behind. As they entired on the third mile processed in likely as the start and kept to the start and kept to the start and the start, and kept to the start and the start, and kept to the start and the start, and the start and kept the start and the star

> The struggle between him and the filly along the the struggle between him and the my anoghe home stretch of the last mile was one of the most exciting we ever witnessed. The whip was used freely on the mare, but to no purpose. Pryor bad too much metal for her. It was generally believed by parties who are posted up in these matters that, had the track been somewhat lighter, she would have want be heat and perhaus the race. have won the heat, and perhaps the race.
>
> The race was, on the whole, one of the most in resting we have ever seen, and although the tir

> THIRD DAY-THURSDAY, April 19 .- Purse \$300,

> . Imlay's b.f. Puss Farris, by Wag er out of

(For the Louisville Courier.) Our Manufactures.

Preliminary Report of the Committee The committee appointed by the Louisville Chan r of Commerce to investigate the state and prosect of manufactures in Louisville, deem it advisa peration of every manufacturer in the

The committee are confident that, if the manu-

matter how large or how small may be the busines

will be found to exceed the expectations of the gen part toward furni hing a full response to the inter

This matter addresses itself not only to the inter

1st, How many establishments do you think are

in Louisville than elsewhere, can you state the reasons therefor?

6th, What special obstacles exist to the successful prosecution of your business, which do not exist in other places that are in competition with Louisville, either in the home or foreign market?

7th, Do you know of any article or articles which are sold by the merchants of Louisville in quantities to justify their manufacture in the city—and if so do you know of any good reason who generally the last arrived) find places by the and if so, do you know of any good reason why the action who are riched and when it totally

erson with reference to the whole department

cron with reference to the whole department inch labor, others engaged in the same business perating with him in the work.

EDGAR NEEDHAM, A.C.BADGER, J.S. LIFHGOW, M.M. GREEN, F. W. VOGDES, Committee

The Mississippi River Crossed by the Iron Horse.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, April 22-9, A. M. When Cæsar with his legions crossed the Rubi-con, which divides Cisalpine Gaul from Italy, he was well aware of the greatness of the work he was engaged in; and although many attempted to dis

f record. We, too, however, have crossed the "Rubico

vincial paper contains the following paragraph: A trial took place at our Assizes. It promised ich food for scandal. All the ladies of the town

A FINE CHANCE FOR LAWYERS .- During the ate fire at Nashville, Tennessee, all the records and most of the papers of the Chancery Court were saved. But one desk, containing all the anpaid notes, receipts, cash-books, and many ninor memorandums of the transactions of the Court for the last ten years, and the private papers of J. B. White, E-q., late clerk and master, were lost. The value of the papers in this desk exceeds \$150,000, and the loss involved in

o estimate. As these papers have reference to a great number of unsettled suits, we presume those suits will be increased, by the destruction of the papers, in a wonderful degree.

the destruction of these papers it is impossible

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS IN THE SENATE In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Tombs of Georgia, rom the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to amend the naturalization laws with the ecommendation that it do not pass. This bill, we believe, is the one introduced by Mr. Adams, of Mississippi, and contemplates amending the aturalization laws so as to conform to the K. N. standard. It was, on motion of Mr. A made

A CHANCE FOR KANSAS .- We learn from the Observer and Reporter that there is a gentleman from Missouri, in Lexington at this time, who is ready and willing to assist all persons who desire emigrate to Kansas. He will furnish means to all Kentuckians who will go out to the Territory and remain there as bona fide settlers until the State Constitution is adopted. A Money Operation .- The Buffalo Republic

eports an operation in money in that city, not a onth old, in which two and one-third per cent. day was given for fifteen thousand dollarseven per cent. for three days. This woul! be eight hundred and fifty one per cent. per an-The New York officials are a very imper

tinent set. They have recently arrested Dr. John

Bauman for killing a patient in the course of his regular practice. He prescribed tincture of al oes, which caused eighteen or twenty exhausting evacuations and produced death. The Parisians have brought out "Milton's Paradise Lost" as a comic opera, with considerable success. This is French enough—the idea

Epic figuring on a French stage merry anrews and jesters. TWe have received the first number of the Canton Dispatch, published in Trigg county. t is a very promising Democratic advocate. Messrs. J. N. Ingram and Y. A. Linn, are the

nccess. Putnam, of Adams' Lexington and Frankort Express, has a model of a corn planter which ooks as if it would work well. We understand hat one of our enterprising agricultural implement makers is in treaty with Mr. Putnam for an nterest in the machine.

Thirteen houses were destroyed by fire in Alleghany, Pa., on Saturday morning last. James Graham, a pantryman on the river, has been arrested as the incendiary.

TMr. Morton, of New Orleans, asserts the faith that is in him by offering to bet \$1,000 on the success of the Democratic ticket in the city election, and \$10,000 that the next President will be a Democrat. Who has the nerve to take nim up? GREAT K. N. VICTORY .- The Journal yester

n a recent election for township trustees at Trens on, Ky. The magnitude of the triumph may be judged from the fact that Trenton polls all of 43 rotes. Truly do drowning men catch at straws. Professor F. Reeder was thrown from nis horse in Bowling Green, several weeks since,

ay exults over a great victory its party achieved

and received so severe a wound on the head as to produce lunacy. He has been sent to the asylum at Hopkinsville. The Paris Assemblee Nationale prop translation of Fanny Fern's "Ruth Hall" in ts feuilleton. The French seem pleased with Fanny's pert style and rambling smartness. Her ccasional points no doubt redeem her frequent

Parisians. IF On the 20th of March the Emperor and Empress of Austria washed the feet of 24 old cople, viz: 12 old women and 12 old men. The oldest of the women was 89, and the youngest 83; the oldest of the men was 91, the youngest 82; the ages of the 24 combined amounted to 2,052 years.

FIRE AT OWENSBORO .- We are informed that very destructive fire occurred in the town o Owensboro on Friday. When the packet passed ip nine houses had been destroyed and the fire was still raging. Peggy Van Orden died in the Alms House

on Blackwell's Island, New York, April 21st, aged 103 years. She had been a pauper in the Alms House thirty-seven years. Passengers are ticketed through to Saint Louis in seventeen hours for eight dollars.

Who would desire to go to that capital of the far Julius Lockey, a printer in the New Oreans Crescent office, was killed on Sunday,

April 20, by being thrown from a buggy. Elder. John T. Johnson, of the Christian Church, is holding a series of meetings in Owensboro.

THE NASHVILLE RAILROAD.—The Russelville Herald says: le and Woodburn, in Warren county, eleven miles om Bowling Green, on the Nashville Railroad. So r as we can learn, it is yet doubtful on which side Bowling Green road the railroad will be lo-

opol a Russian shell buried itself in the side of hill without the city and opened a spring. A ittle fountain bubbled forth where the cannon shot had fallen, and during the remainder of the siege afforded to the thirsty troops, who were stationed in that vicinity, an abundant supply of

weet stories about the Empress and her baby, One of the latest that is somewhat savory, runs

with him, and nothing ou Moore's well known words— "But yet, though blooming, must still be fed " induces her to consent to his departure.

Why don't she feed him? SINGULAR INCIDENT-Birth in a Theatre -- O

Thursday evening last (last night) the National Theatre was crowded to excess, and the press

oon opening the door was very great. nancy. The jam and squeese to which she was subjected, while passing from the lower vestibule up the box stairs, produced an instantaneous preature delivery the moment she reached the top We understand that the faculty of St. Joseph's College, of Bardstown, donated \$100 towards he rebuilding of the Methodist church, destroyed y fire on Saturday, the 12th. Also \$100 towards

ers by the awful conflagration. The Sandusky Register of the 19th says Seven "chattels" passed "over Jordan" last evening. Six of them were from Henry county, Ky. he father and brothers were half-brothers to their stress-owner; the mother was daughter of her on master. She had three brothers and one sister,

the relief of the widows and orphans who were

TruShon, mine Shon," said a worthy German father to his hopeful heir of ten years, whom he had overheard using profane language—"Shon, mine Shon, come here and I fill tell you a little stories. Now, mine Shon, shall-it be a drue ories or a makes-believe?"

"Oh, a true story, of course," answered John.
"Ferry fell, den. Tere was vonce a good nice d shentleman, (shoost like me.) and he had e heard him shwearing, like a young fillian as e vas. So he vent to the winkle (corner) and and her took der tirty liddle plackguard collar, (dis way, you see!) and vollopped him shoost so! And den, mine tear Shon, he bull his f each cavalier danced with two ladies, an innovation which goes to show the ingenuity of the Mor
Plain, postmaster.

Wickland, Muhlenburg county, Kentucky; Chas.

Plain, postmaster.

Wickland, Muhlenburg county, Kentucky; Chas.

B. Wickliffe, postmaster.

Plain, postmaster.

Wickland, Muhlenburg county, Kentucky; Chas.

B. Wickliffe, postmaster.

Plain, postmaster.

Wickland, Muhlenburg county, Kentucky; Chas.

B. Wickliffe, postmaster.

Most Laughable Incident.

New Phase of the 'Goose Question.'—A most laughable story is told by an English correspondent of the New York Sunday Times, of what occurred a short time since on one of the railways running out of London. We thought that we were once witnesses and partic pants of a droll adventure on one of the New York railroads, when a lot of hungry and bloodthirsty Hungarian leeches, getting loose from a jar in which they were confined, spread themselves promiscuously over the lower limbs of the passengers, and commenced feeding to the great surprise and consternation of all; but the English story is far more ludicrous, and we intend spin

It seems that in a four passenger car on the London railroad, there were two travelers o the occasion in question. One was a civil, quiet nodest, well-behaved gentleman; the forty,' who was also of modest mien and conduct. The train had hardly commenced moving when the lady suddenly jumped up, and, with imson flush on her countenance, exclaimed.

'Dare what!' said the gentleman, in astonish

ady, still swelling with indignation.

'I am not aware that I have insulted you ny way, form or manner,' retorted the gentle n, innocence and enquiry depicted in every eament of his countenance. 'Well, don't touch me again,' continued the 'if you do, I'll call the guard.' dy: 'if you do, I'll call the guard.'
The gentleman sat marveling, but silent.

ap a second time, and in a fresh burst of indig

'I'll not stand such impertinence and insult.

'm a decent married woman, and your conduct 'But, my dear madam, what upon earth has ot into your head? What do you mean?'
'I mean that I will not be insulted. You mis take my character, sir, if you think I'll put up with such impudence. You're an impertinent, good for-nothing puppy, that's what you are,' and with flashing eyes she resumed her seat.

The gentleman was still wondering at the strange conduct of the lady, totally unconscious

that he had given her the least cause of offence, when she suddenly started up a third time with e ejaculation. 'Keep your hands to yourself! If my hus and was here he'd pitch you out of the window I'll have you arrested the moment the cars stop Keep your hands off, I say!'. 'What hands! what do you mean! You talk

like a crazy woman, and I believe you are in-sane,' was the response of the bewildered gentle 'Let go of my legs!' broke out the lady, imping up again, and this time in a perfect frenzy of passion.

'I don't know anything about your legs f all the evangelical personages of the great

ever touched them in my life—never want to buch them. You're as crazy as Bedlam ou're a candidate for the first lunatic asylum or he road-and I'll have you arrested the nent the cars stop,' put in the gentleman, with honest indignation.

'And I'll have you arrested for taking impupublishers. We wish the enterprise every

ent liberties with me,' responded the lady qual amount of virtuous excitement manifest er countenance. In five minutes more the train stopped, there was a violent letting down of windows in the car occupied by the two erraged passengers, and a loud duet of cries or shouts of 'conductor!' 'guard!' 'any body!' 'every body!' 'this way!

ollowed from the twain.
'What's the matter?' queried the anxious inductor, as he poked his head into the car in

'This woman is as crazy as a loon-mad as a March hare—take her out! said the gentleman. 'And this man has been pinching my legs all the way from Lenden, the impudent scamp!' etorted the lady, gazing furiously in his face A quiet smile came over the face of the con ctor as he remarked that he thought he could explain the matter at issue! And reaching h and under the lady's seat, he drew out a live pose which he had placed thera a few mor fore the train started, not supposing that the car would be occupied. The legs of the aquatic fowl had been tied all the while, but had free use of his head and bill, and had been amusing his self by pecking away at the lower limbs of the lady. We think that this may be well called a new phase if not a settler of the vexed "goos

The California Earthquake. In the San Francisco Herald we find the folwing account of the earthquake in that city We think we recognise in the description the humorous pen of our former fellow-citizen, J. Ross Browne:

thquaik which I doant think it does justes to the subjec erthquaiks is a subjec that requires the Fier of genies and the pen of insperation it taiks the magenashen of a Poat to conseve languidge strong vant of delicacy with the point-worshipping the botem of sed bote coming in contac with the mud fifty cents is the price for a man hogs is only mud nity cents is the price for a man hogs is only a bit 1 live nere the wharf in a smal White cotig with two Gabils on top of eche end and a porch in front having a brick cnimbly in the midle with fore rooms inside my family Consists of betsy jain and severel litel boys and gerls like wise a rabit and a dog with some chikens and a litel Ingen gerl we ere fast alsepe when the orthquaik came it Com nenced undernethe the house I felt the bed a trim oling visibly and thought somebody was a shakin i but soon the Awful truth flashed upon me and I se into peces it gerkd so that all the krokry down in the kitchen rathed like hale still the saim awful Rockin kep on I shuk betsy jain and told her again it was an erthquaik but she only snord with that I cald aloude for help and woak up everebody in the house the litel Ingea gerl holored and run down stares she fel on the top step and roles the Ralpare of the way holeris all the time, which see down states and fel on the top step and rolled the Balanc of the way holarin all the time which set the dog to barkin at this peeriod the ruster crewd three times and betsy jain run for the wash pitcher stil the dredful Rockin kep on ther was three distink shoks befour it stoopd in Sum plases it crakd winders and nocd peeple out of there beds in sanfannish only now pring the the States with achieve. on but there nitecaps having no time to dres them selves a-cryin murder and fier and meny other Horibel naims sum fel throo the hoals in the atretes and was swallered up in the mud and meny more spraned there legs which is a graite shaim for the Strete comisheners that doant stop them up Peoples lives is indangerd every our it is bad enuf to be viseted by convelshens of Nature which the sed comisheners cant stop Without falin into hoals which could be mended at a Smal expens to the Corporation but they want to maik meny too fast still the dreadful Rockin kep on it was so bad in sum plases that it noed down brik wals the Sed wals I think was bit too thin at first which is dun to save mony the Expens of bilding them up agen will be considerabel but I expec the oaners will maik up the differens by bilden the wals thiner nex time so as to saiv briks sanfransiske is bit on Hils

and piles the Hils is caiving in on Acount of the and pies the his is salving in on Acount of the grading of the Stretes which suntimes outs them rite in to and the piles is givin away every day horses and drais fal throe to say nothink of men and wimen who fal throe likewise and have to be puld out by roaps another Erthquaik wil braik the hoal town alto pess stil the dredful Rockin kep on in montanteer was the was hardled to the contract of th n montgummery blok they say it was heribel to schold the hoal hous shook like sumbody wos in the Before the note nous shock fixe sumbody west the sear trying to get out the saim was the case in the raset which I am to'd is bilt so nere the fallin pint that it is no laffen matter to liv in it the halis is easy shook down there was runnin and scremein all over the pasiges and seme left next day the saime was the case of the international and was not the form tels whair the erthquaik prevaled for whaireve hat Auful convulshen of Nature visited the Aboac f man stil the saim mysterious Rocken kep on l

A HAPPY REPLY .- A letter from Paris to the New York Express contains the annexed anec-

Last week I told you of the blunder made by the Last week I told you of the butmar made by the Patrie in announcing that the newly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives was a negre. I have now something better still to tell you. In conversation with a distinguished gentleman lately returned from Italy, he related to me the following

ment approached an American frien 1, saying, play fully, "So, Mr. ———, I see your mouse of Repre-sentatives, determined to keep the country in state of agitation on the subject of Southern slavery, has succumbed to the influence of a power-ul Northern majority and elected one Banks, a negro, Speaker!"
"Indeed," replied the American, very composed

"pray where did you procure your information?" From the newspapers, to be sure," answered

"In what terms were the facts stated?" quietly

"Mind terms were the facts stated: quietly sked the American.
"Simply that Mr. Nathaniel Banks, 'Black Republican, had been elected Speaker after a long
and arduous struggle, from which I gather that Mr.
Sanks, being a 'Black Republican,' is, of course, a
black way." black man."
"Then, sir," replied the American, "if the paper had stated him a 'red republican' you would have concluded Mr. Banks to be an 'tidian!"

LEAP YEAR DIALOGUE .- "Miss, will you take my arm?" "Yes, sir, and you too." "Can't spare but the arm," replied the old bachelor. "Then," replied she, "I shan't take it, as my motto is, go the whole hog or nothing.

TWe can recommend the following means

for keeping lips smooth. Get a lemon, and hav-ing cut it into two parts, rub therewith the lips NEW YORK, April 26.—The steamer Baltic sailed at noen with \$300,000 in specie. The persons arrested on the steamer Orizaba, charged with being fillibusters, have all been dis-charged. ntly daily, and most particularly before exposure to the open air. TA man with a scolding wife moved into a swamp where dumb ague was prevalent. His wife was effectually cured. Good idea, wasn't

A wag on hearing that a man had given nney sweeping, expressed his surprise, as ing the railroad interests. In the business soot-ed him,

BY TELEGRAPH. REPORTED FOR THE LOUISVILLE COURIER CONGRESSIONAL

XXXIVTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION Friday's Proceedings.

Washington, April 25, P. M.—Senate.—Omotion of Mr. Toombs, a resolution was adopte instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire inthe expediency of repealing the act of June 15tl 1848, amending the naturalization act of 1813.

The bill for the relief of Geo. P. Marsh was the taken up, and advocated by Mr. Foot and oppose by Mr. Broadhead. keen up, and advocated by Mr. Foot and opposed Mr. Broadhead.

This and several bills relating to the District of

olumbia were passed. Adjourned till Monday. House .- Yesterday, when the bill to remit or House.—I asterday, when the bill to remit or; and duties on all goods and merchandise destroyed it is a state of the House, the question we used that, as the bill provided that the commoners to settle these claims should issue certifules which should be cashed by the Secretary. the Treasury, it must necessarily be committed under the rule requiring that all measures making appropriations shall receive their first consideration a Committee of the Whole. The Speaker ha in a committee of the whole. The Speaker had decided that further leg.slation would be necessary before money could be paid under this bill—thrule did not apply in this case.

His decision was overruled by 11 majority.
This morning Mr. Watson moved a r consideration of the tree.

n of that vote. The motion gave rise to a long

debate.

Mr. Phelps condemned the hot taste exhibited to pass the bill. No body could tall how much moaey was involved. A rumor said ten or fifteen million dollars.

Mr. Pelton explained from most reliable information that the amount of duties to be refunded could not exceed three of five hundred thousand.

Mr. Phelps thought, including San Francisco with all the other fires for sixteen years covered by the bill, the amount would be far greater. The ondering what strange conceit had got into his flow-traveler's head, when suddenly she sprang the bill, the amount would be far greater. The New York fire of '45 involved \$300,000. He contended a bill which directed the Secretar

He contended a bill which directed the Secretary of the Treasury was in effect an appropriation.

Mr. Pelton said this bill was based on a similar act passed in '38 and intended to fill that period to '55, making a continuous law. It would have answeed the New Yark merchants to confine its operation. ation to '45.

Mr. Haven thought the Speaker's decision of yesterday right. He thought the bill came here under suspicious circumstances. He had no reference to the Committee which reported it, but outside combinations. It declared that persons

taide combinations. It declared that persons iding certificates of losses shall be paid on the esentation of the same at the treasury within the year from their date, but did not appropriate noney for that purpose. There must be a aw to that effect. The vote overruling the law to that effect. The vote overruling the Speaker's decision stood 74 against 71. Further debate was had involving the principal of the appropriations and propriety of the Speaker's decision, pending which the House adjourned till Monday.

Arrival of Mr. Buchanas.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—At exactly 12 o'clock to-day our citizens were informed, by the sound of the sannon, of the arrival of Mr. Buchanan, Ex-Minister to England. The avenues in the vicinity of Walnut street and the wharf were throughed with excited and curious spectators, and upon the pier itself a considerable number of persons were gathered. On the arrival of the heat the saved formed. ed. On the arrival of the boat the growd formed nto a line and as Mr. B., accompanied by Sam Merrick, chairman of the committee of the boar into a line and as Mr. B., accompanied by Sami. V. Merrick, chairman of the committee of the board of trade stepped on shore, and proceeded to his carriage. Cheers in abundance saluted him. One exhitarated individual shouted loudly for President Buchanan and seemed determined to inspire the sur-

Duchanan and seemed determined to inspire the surroundings with his own enthusiasm.

Accompanied by the several Councilmen Mr. B.
proceeded to the Philadelphia Exchange reading
rooms, where he was received and welcomed in a
short speech by Jno. Welsh, Esq.

Mr. B., in reply, said he felt as if his foot was
again upon his native heath, and knew that in the
opinion of his fellow citizens he had not discredited
his contry nor its nyticines. is country nor its principles. He had been absent above three years, and was happy to be once in his native land. He was addressed by a in his native land. He was addressed by a Committee of Merchants as a visitor, not as a party man, and he would respond in the same feeling.

The large hall in which the reception took place was crowded in every part. During the progress of Mr. B.'s speech he was interrupted by frequent appliances, and at the termination he was likely and the state of the same termination he was a second to the same termination he was the same and the same termination he was the same termination and the same termination has a party man, and he would respon in the same feeling. applauses, and at the terminatian he was loudly cheered. Mr. B. then proceeded to the Merchants Hotel, where he was greeted by many friends.

Reception of Mr. Buchanan. PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—The City Councils yesterday, after a factious debate, refused to pass resolutions tendering the use of Independence Hall

to Mr. Buchanan.

This disrespect to the favorite son of Pennsylva-This disrespect to the favorite son of Pennsylva-lia has occassioned a strong feeling of excitement n all classes. He left New York this morning, and was met by a committee of citizens at Trenton. The official welcome took place at the Merchants' Exchange, the interior of which is decorated with Exchange, the fitterior of which is decorated with flags in honor of his arrival. A salute was fired by a large crowd at the wharf. He was met by a committee of citizens, headed by Josiah Randall, and conducted to the Exchage. He was welcomed in an address to which he happily responded.

tion was a charge of fraud in the returns of the in-spectors of the election in one of the city wards, by which it was alteged that Giles, the Know-Noth-ing candidate, was defrauded out of the election.

New York, April 24.—The levee of Mr. Bucha-nan in the City Hall, this merning, was attended by a large assemblage, comprising our most prominent merchants, bankers, and citizens generally. Mayor Wood made a brief speech in presenting an encrossed copy of the complimentary resolutions of the City Councils, to which Mr. Buehanan made

ost except Edward Colburt, who was taken from the wreck 48 hours afterward by the schooner Wm. er Miller belonged to St. George, Maine. A Row.

ERIB, April 25.—A street fight occurred between roung Walker and a Mr. Cochran. Cochran was whipped, and from this grew s general row. The Constitution newspaper office has been destroyed, ratled and burned. The rioters are firing a cannon nd it is proposed to destroy the houses of the rail Vessel Lost.

Vessel Lost.

Boston, April 25, P. M.—Advices from Gibralter announce the total loss of the screw ateamer Minko, from Liverpool to Barcelona, she having come in contact with the transport ship Milden, off Teneriffe. The Minko was sank. Out of 185 sou's on board, only 21 escaped. The captain is said to have gone down with his vessel. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Arril 25, P. M.—The extensive iron works of the Novelty Company were destroyed by fire. The main building is in ruins—the pattern shop was saved. More than one hundred

ersons have been thrown out of employment. BALTIMORE, April 25.—John A. Washington has written a letter published in the National Intelligencer stating that he was willing to sell Mt. Vernon to Virginia or the United States, but, both descriptions.

NEW YORK, April 25, P. M .- The condem alaver Falmouth, recently seized in our harbor was seld at the navy yard in Brooklyn to-day, with her cargo and fixtures for \$4,678.

NEW YORK, April 26 .- Among the Baltic's pa The correspondent of the New York Herald says, that Cel. Benton will, by all information, address a letter to the people of Missouri declining the nomition for Governor. The only nomination he would tion for Governor. The only nomination he w possibly accept he says is the nemination for Presidency.

Mexican Items. NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—By the arrival of the steamer Texas we have Vera Cruz dates to the 22d and from the City of Mexico to the 19th.

Communications have been received at the Capital from all parts of the peaceful condition of the condition of the condition. rayman. The church property has been seized on military

incount, the bishop refusing to surrender. It is aid that the archbishop of Mexico has offered Com-monfort \$600,000 to have the decree revoked, BALTIMORE, April 26.—The Washington Union ublishes a correspondence between Mr. Douglas and Col. Lane. The concluding paragraph of Mr. and Col. Lane. The concluding paragraph of Mr. Donglas's letter says: "Col. Lane calls upon me for such an explanation of my language as will remove all imputation upon the integrity of his action or motives in connection with the memorial from the Legislature of Kansas. My reply is that there are no facts within my knowledge which remove all imputation upon the integrity of his action or mo-tives in connection with the memorial."

New Orleans, April 25.—It is generally believe that there is no Capt. Thorpe in the Nicuragua army now. We have heard that he and Captai Creighton are on their way to New York as deser

Forged Land Warrants

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The amount of forge-land warrants already discovered exceeds one mil-lion acres. The investigation is still in progres and new frauds are daily coming to light. ERIE, April 26 .- The mob last night, after d

twice upon them, but no one was injured. A was made on the house with stones, &c learning there were women in the house the rice ters withdrew. All is quiet to-day. Sailing of the Baltic-Fillibusters.

The Mob. BUFFALO, April 26.—An Eric despatch says the mob destroyed the Constitutional paper, advocat-ing the railroad interests. They threatened to de Further News by the Arago.

THE TERMS OF THE TREATY OF PEACE. Important Demands of Sardinia. TROUBLE AHEAD AMONG THE EURO-

The Opinione of Turin gives, upon good authori-ty, the conditions contained in the treaty of peace tely concluded at Paris. They are affirmed to be The neutralization of the Black Sea; Rusmed, for the defence of her coasts.

SECOND—Nicolaieff is to be reduced to a merchant port, with an engagement that no ships of war shall be constructed beyond the number agreed

to as above.

There—Russia it to allow consuls from all the Powers in the ports of the Black Sea and the altic.
FOURTH—The fortification of Bomarsund are not FOURTH—The fortification of Bomarsund are not to be reconstructed.

Fifth—Russia cedes part of the territory of Bessarabia, comprising the fortress of Ismail.

Sixth—Russia renounces the exclusive protectorate of the Danubian Principalities.

Szvznth—Russia equally renounces the Protectorate of the Greeks in the Outoman Empire.

Eighth—The free navigation of the Danube is guarsanteed to all the States, without exception.

NINTH—This article refers to a commission which

made in favor of Sardinia and that the Italian ques tion will be discu-sed at large by the plenipotentia London, April 8th.—The Times of to-day an-nounces that the memorandum presented by Count de Cavour, the Sardinian plenipotentiary, to the Congress of Paris, claims in the Roman government the political separation of the lay and salestness.

Congress of rans, claims in the Roman government the political separation of the lay and spiritual powers; the intervention of the allies in Naples; the recogniti n of the national unity of Italy; the removal of foreign troops; a customs' union between Piedmont and Lombardy; and lastly, material ameliorations and more liberal institutions in Austrian Italy, as well as more indulgence, to facilitate relations with Piedmont.

tions with Piedmont.

The Ratification of the Treaty.

A letter to the Paris Constitutionnel, dated Vienna, April 4th, says: "Notwithstanding many formalities which have to be gone through with relative to the Treaty of Peace, the ratification of Austria will reach Paris about the 18th. Count Buol will leave to Baron Hubner the care of exchanging the ratifications and will leave Paris about the 20th. The form of the instrument of peace signed at Paris, has been based on that of the treaty of Vienna of 1815. Up to the day of the signature of the treaty not a single word in the subject of Italy was untered in the Congress by any of the Plenipotentiaries." St. Petersburg, April 7.—The official journal announces a navel armistice, and states that after the ratification of the peace treaty all ships that have been seized will be released.

Russian Jealousy of England. Russian Jealousy of England.

An article in the Northern Bee, of St. Petersburg, preaching up the emancipation or Russian civilization from foreign influence, and violently attacking England, has produced a great sensation. French Jeslousy of England and Russia.

The Paris Siecle is alarmed at the powerful na-vies, maintained by England and Russia, in the North.

It fears that a slight spark would suffice to kin-le present peace. dle the animosity choked by the present p when the tranquility of the world would be menaced. It says:
"We do not wish to be birds of bad augury, but we do not wish to be birds of bad augury, but we demand of the Congress, would it not be better to constitute Sweden strong and powerful, solidly bound to Denmark, and supported by independent Poland, than to leave so little political space be-tween two collossal powers like Russia and Eng-land?"

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Every mother should have a box in th house handy in case of accidents to the children." Redding's Russia Salve. Redding's Russia Salve.

It is a Boston remedy of thirty years standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilbains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Uleers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses), Whitlows, Sties, Festers, Floa Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Craeked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which case Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters rom all classes, elergymen, physicians, sea cautains, many elergymen, physicians, sea captains, nothers who have used it themselves and re-Decision of the Supreme Court.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The case of Giles vs.
Flagg, involving the right of the laster to hold the office of city compareller, was decided to-day, in the Supreme Court in fewer of the Plages the view.

REDDING & CO., Proprietors.
R. A. Robinson & Co., Bell, Talbott & Co., Lot isville; Scribner & Devol, New Albany.
a52 dec &wly

A Human Life Saved!

good s doctor as we have in our county, and taken any quantity of quinine and specifics without any good result, from the 25th of August to the 17th of December. But

n the above certificate.

There are several other industrious people who are a

he certificates of cures, and the certificate of the cele-trated chemist, Dr. James R. Chilton, of New York, in

BY GOWDY, TERRY & CO. Fourth Large Spring Sale of Dry Goods, by Catalogue, on Three Months' Credit.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 30th of Apr Bank, or 2% per cent discount for cash.

GOWDY, TERRY & CO., Auctioneers.

Our fith large sale will be on the 14th of Way.
Our sixth large sale will be on the 28th of May.
ap 17 d&w
G. T. & CO. STEWART'S Stomachic Bitters DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR

Also for sale by STEWART, MILERE & CO., I.S. MODER: S. E. S. MODER: S. MODER: S. MODER: S. MODER: S. MODER: S. MODER: MODERAL MINISTRAL MINIST

WAGNER.

OF LOUISVILLE, KY. perils of man and Loss by Fire on a value of Aurgoes, also against Loss by Fire on a value of Content of the Co ents.
ABRAM HITE, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
Will